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A HISTORY
of
the city of
LOGAN, W. VA.
1823-1916

Compiled by

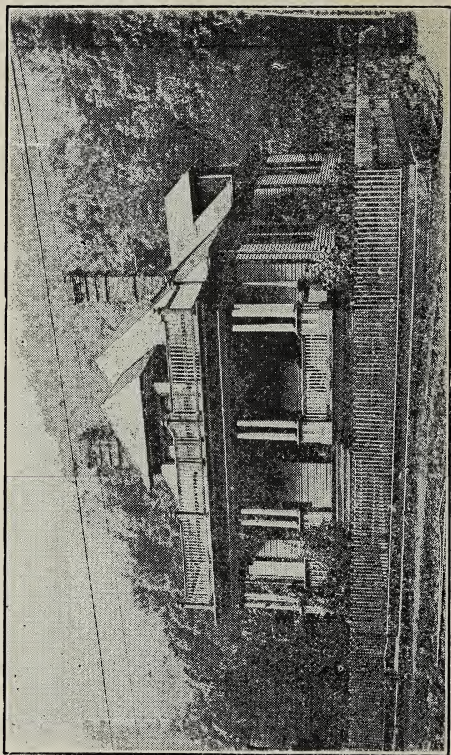
G. T. Swain

Logan, W. Va.
1916

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Bird's-eye View of Logan.



Residence of Don Chafin, Sheriff of Logan County.

A Word to the Public

It has been possible, only through the patronage of the business men of Logan county, for us to have this book published. While the majority willingly and freely gave us their patronage and assistance, thereby assisting in this work, some few were not interested in the work. It is in return for the favors shown the author by the advertisers herein contained, that we are asking in their behalf that every reader of this book read carefully each and every advertisement to be found between the covers of this book. Look the advertisements over carefully before leaving your home for a shopping trip, jot down the name and address of the different business establishments to be found herein, and call upon them and give them a share of your patronage. You will find them courteous, kind and accomodating, and pleased to have you call. They are glad to make your acquaintance and invite you to call even if you do not make a purchase.

Logan is noted for its kind and sociable people and we believe that she obtained her notoriety through her accomodating business men.

We ask you to give these firms a share of your patronage and we rest assured that you will receive satisfaction from each and every one of them.

THE AUTHOR.

Introduction

It is with a fitting sense of my own deficiencies that I have undertaken to prepare for publication this brief history of the city of Logan. It seemed to me that such a publication would appeal to all persons interested in the little city and I have bestowed much time and labor to make this compilation as accurate as possible.

I am very much indebted to the following gentlemen: T. C. Whited, E. H. Greene, Eli Gore, Astyanax McDonald, Judge J. S. Miller, A. S. Bryan, each of the pastors of the city and to Mrs. Vicie Nighbert and many others for the valuable aid so graciously given me.

These parties have gone to great pains to secure for me much of the information contained herein and I feel that any praise due for this work is in a large measure due to the above parties.

Reference has been freely made, for information relative to the early history of the city, to the works of Hon. H. Clay Ragland, a brilliant writer and a genius in the role of a historian, who has long since passed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees.

I would not be human if I failed to mention the kindness of C. C. Chambers, better known as "Cush" (whose heart is larger than his body), and Lee Justice, who have been so liberal and kind in permitting me the use of their offices while engaged in preparing this volume.

Craving indulgence for any deficiencies, and trusting my efforts may meet with the public's approval, I now submit the following pages for public perusal.

With best wishes,

G. T. SWAIN.

In the Beginning

While it is the intention of the author to give in this little volume, a history of the early beginning of the town of Logan, or so much of it as is contained within the corporate limits I find it necessary to give a brief account of events previous to the formation of the town or records of events leading up to the time when the first settlement was made and the early formation of a village was begun.

We find that what is now the present county of Logan was for some time in the early period rather a wandering child, blessed with a number of foster parents, for we find that the territory of Logan as it exists today was a part of Fincastle county from 1738 to 1776, then a part of Montgomery until 1790, a part of Wythe until 1792, a part of Kanawha until 1809, when it became a part of Cabell and remained as such until it was organized into a county in 1823.

The Story of Aracoma

Boling Baker crossed the Atlantic as a soldier with General Braddock, in the French and Indian War. In western Pennsylvania he deserted the British army, went west and joined the Shawnee Indians in Ohio. He was a skillful thief, but a cowardly brave. By his cunning and successful operations against defenseless whites he gained power over the Indians and became influential in their councils. He married Aracoma, the daughter of Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief. He and his wife with a few other Indians emigrated to Logan and erected their lodges on the Island, which is located in the center of the Guyan river and within the present corporate limits of the town, where he would be more conveniently located to carry on his nefarious trade of thieving from the pioneers of Virginia.* In the spring of 1780 a stranger appeared in the settlements on Bluestone river with woe-begone countenance and recited sorrowful accounts of the hardships that he had undergone as a captive among the Indians of Ohio. He excited the pity of the settlers and they took him in without any suspicion. For a month he went from place to place among them, acquainting himself with the surroundings. One morning about the middle of April when the pioneers went to the stables to feed their horses for the day's plowing, every stable was found empty. The farmers reported their loss to John Breckenridge, a young man at the next settlement, who held the position of deputy sheriff under sheriff William Ingles of Montgomery county. Breckenridge, in return notified Sheriff Ingles at the county seat of Montgomery, and in the meantime while awaiting word from his superior began making preparations for a pursuit of the Indians. Sheriff Ingles arrived at the settlement to find everything in readiness for a hasty pursuit and after a consultation held that night it was decided that Sheriff Ingles would not accompany the party but he arranged to send ninety men

under the command of General William Madison and John Breckenridge to recover the horses. The young men of the party were eager to start on the journey and sat up that night discussing the manner of pursuit but when dawn came the following morning heavy clouds had gathered and it began to rain. Nothing daunted, the noble, brave band bade adieu to loved ones and pushed forward on their journey. After they reached the crest of the mountains the clouds began to drift away and through the rift the sun began to cast its early morning rays, gladdening the hearts of the brave band and enabling them to make better progress. They followed the trail from Bluestone to Tug river, across to Gilbert creek, down it to the mouth of Horsepen Fork. Madison and his men, instead of following the trail up the Horsepen, came down Gilbert to the Guyan river and down the river to the mouth of Dingess Run. They went into camp on the upper side of Dingess Run and two alert and experienced scouts were sent out to search for Indian signs. The two scouts that went down the river were gone for some time but upon their return they reported that about two miles west of their camp a creek came in from the west side of the river, that at the mouth of the creek there was an island situated in the center of the river and the island was covered with cane and among this cane they observed a number of Indian lodges, that horses were grazing and braves were lounging around the lodges. Madison was convinced by this report that these were the Indians that he was trailing and the next morning he dispatched scouts to the top of the mountain back of Logan to look down on the island and ascertain the number of Indians. The morning proved to be a misty one and a heavy fog hung over the river like a pall and the scouts were unable to obtain the desired information. After the scouts returned a council of war was held and it was decided to send forty-five men under John Breckenridge across the river to remain hidden until after dark, when they were to proceed down the east bank of the river, cross Island creek and attack the Indians.

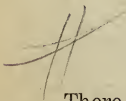
In the meantime Madison was to take the other forty-five men down the river to where the Chesapeake & Ohio railway "Y" ~~is now~~ situated to be ready to receive the Indians when they started to retreat from the island. In the afternoon, Breckenridge saw from his position on the hill above Island creek that the Indians had discovered that enemies were near. They were running wildly about, getting ready to fight, and crossing the river in their canoes. He dispatched a messenger to General Madison with this information and Madison hurried his men down the river to surprise and intercept the Indians. They met in the bottom where Logan now stands and the fighting immediately began. The fight lasted for three hours, ten or twelve Indians were killed, several were wounded and a few captured. After the battle, the wounded Indians were put to death for at that time nobody wanted to be bothered with a wounded Indian. Fifty horses, fifty bushels of corn and a few old cows were captured and ten Indian lodges were burned. Among the wounded Indians was one whose dress and actions indicated that she had considerable authority and influence over the others. She was reticent at first and refused to talk. Madison used every method in his power to learn something of her history and of the tribe over which she evidently presided, but with the stoicism of her race she refused to talk. ~~At last seeming to become~~ ~~conscious of the fact that there was no hope of her ever~~ being recaptured by her people, she called for General Madison and thus addressed him in broken English: "My name is Aracoma (meaning a corn blossom) and I am the last of a mighty line. My father was a great chief and a friend of your people and was murdered in cold blood by your people when he had come to them as a friend to give them warning. I am the wife of a pale face who came across the great waters to make war on my people, but came to us and was made one of us. A great plague many moons ago carried off my children with a great number of my people and they lay buried just above the bend of the river (former site of

the Aracoma Baptist church next to the residence of Hon. John B. Wilkinson.) Bury me with them with my face toward the setting sun that I may see my people in their march to the happy hunting grounds. For your kindness I warn you to make haste in returning to your homes for my people are still powerful and will return to avenge my death." And before morning had dawned her proud spirit had taken its eternal flight. The next day the white men buried Aracoma, the daughter of Cornstalk, in the lot above mentioned. Having accomplished the purpose of the expedition General Madison and his men turned their faces homeward and began their weary march across the mountains to their friends and loved ones left behind.

Major Robert Crockett's Expedition

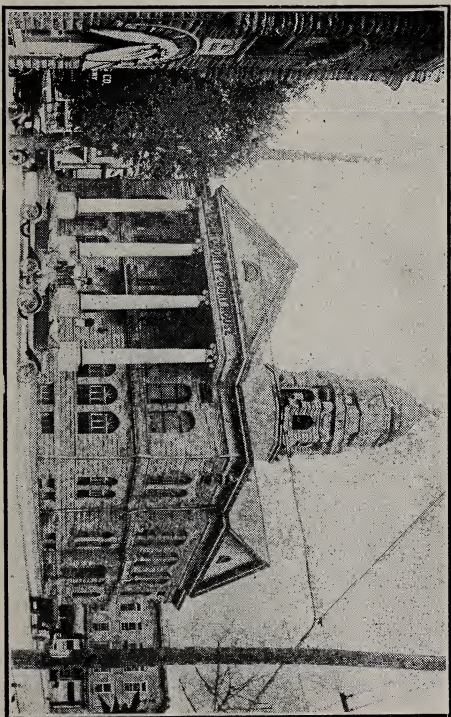
In 1792 Indians invaded the settlements on Clinch river but the whites had been looking for an Indian outbreak. The whites had scouts stationed along the gaps on the tops of the Flattop mountains who saw the Indians coming and warned the settlers. As the Indians were marching through some narrows, the whites fired on them from behind some trees, rocks and logs. A number of Indians fell at the first volley and the remainder turned and fled. Major Robert Crockett, at the head of the whites, pursued them by way of Tug river to Gilbert's creek, where the signs became so fresh that he decided to rest till after dark and make an attack them. He sent Joseph Gilbert and Samuel Lusk, old experienced Indian scouts, ahead to locate the Indians. In about an hour Gilbert and Lusk fell into an ambuscade prepared by the Indians and Lusk fell wounded at the first volley fired by the Indians. Gilbert started to run but Lusk cried so passionately to Gilbert to save him that the latter turned back, at the risk of his life, and killed the first Indian to show himself. The other Indians closed in around him, but Gilbert stood them off for a time with his knife.

He was finally killed by a tomahawk thrown at him. Before he fell he struck his gun around a tree to prevent it falling into the hands of the Indians and of being of service to them. To this day the branch flowing by where he fell is known as Twisted Gun branch, and the creek known as Gilbert's creek. Crockett and his men came on the next day and finding the body of Gilbert prepared it for burial. He then descended the creek to the river and the river to Logan. He and his men camped over night on the island in the Guyan river and having seen no signs of Indians for several miles he gave up the pursuit and returned to Clinch river. Years afterward when Lusk who had been captured, escaped from the Indians and returned to the settlements, he reported that the night that Major Crockett and his men camped on the island, the Indians with him captive, camped on the Backbone near where it is now pierced by the Aracoma coal road tunnel and that an Indian brave stood guard over him all night with a tomahawk in his hand to prevent his escape. This was the last hostile band of Indians ever in the state of West Virginia. Thus we see, that the hostilities between the races which began on the wave-washed coast of the great Atlantic in 1607 and gradually moved westward, over hill, mountain and valley, every mile of which had been hotly contested by the red man, ended on the banks of the Guyan river in the present limits of the town of Logan, 186 years later.

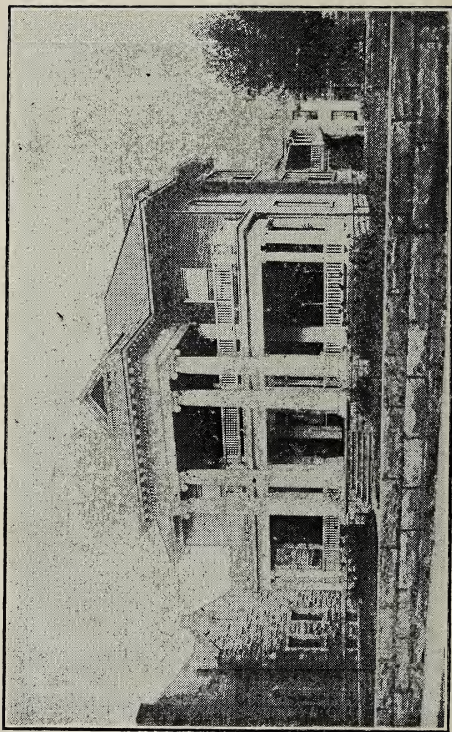


Survey of Logan

There were a few surveying and hunting parties from Montgomery county sent to the Guyan and Coal river valleys during the years of 1781, 1782 and 1783. During these years several surveys were made and included in the lot was a survey of 300 acres at the mouth of Mill (Island) creek for John Breckenride. This survey includes the present site of Logan. The territory of Logan county as it exists



Logan County Court House.



Residence of Dr. S. B. Lawson.

today, was a part of Fincastle from 1738 to 1776, then a part of Montgomery until 1790, a part of Wythe until 1792, a part of Kanawha until 1809 when it became a part of Cabell and remained as such until it was organized into a county in 1823.

In the company of John Breckenridge, at the time of the battle of the Islands, was one James Workman, who in addition to being a gallant soldier, was in every respect a trust worthy gentleman. Breckenridge, as soon as possible after the survey had been made to him, employed Workman to take charge of his survey at the Islands, and in the year 1794 James Workman, with his brothers, Joseph and Nimrod, came to the banks of the Guyandotte, and built a cabin on the Island and planted a few acres of corn. They planted the same land again in 1795 and 1796 and in the fall of the latter year, James Workman, who was a man of family, moved his wife and children from their old home in Wythe, (now Tazewell county, Virginia, and settled on the Island where the three brothers continued to live until 1800, when they moved to another part of the county. Thus we see that the first cultivation, as well as the first cabin built in the present county, by a white man was built upon the Island, within the present limits of the corporation. The first permanent settlement of which we have any record was commenced by William Dingess, of Montgomery county in the year 1799. Dingess had purchased from John Breckenridge the original survey of 300 acres which covers the present site of Logan, moved upon it in 1799 and built a residence upon or near the present site of the passenger station.

Among the first settlers was one Anthony Lawson, who was a native of Northumberland, England, and was born about 1780. Sometime about the year 1815, he emigrated to America, with his wife and four sons, John, Lewis B., James and Anthony. He remained for awhile at Alexandria, Virginia, where his brother John, who had preceded him to America, lived. Colonel Andrew Bierne, of Lewis-

burg, soon made his acquaintance, and induced him to come to the wilds of the Guyan river and engaged in the fur and ginseng trade. Mr. Lawson first settled near the present site of Oceana, where he remained about four years and then moved to the present site of Logan, where he remained until his death, which occurred in Guyandotte, in 1846, while he was returning from Philadelphia, where he had been to purchase goods. He had established his store near the present site of the passenger station, this being the first store in Logan, about the year of 1823. What little purchases as were made by the early settlers were made by exchanging furs and ginseng for the necessities of life and ginseng being found in such enormous quantities was worth at that time about 10 cents a pound, while calico sold from fifty cents to one dollar a yard and coffee about one dollar per pound. Lawson transported his furs and ginseng down the Guyan river in canoes, up the Ohio to Wheeling in boats, thence over the national road to Baltimore, to market, and his merchandise was brought back over the same route. Mr. Lawson was a member of the first county court and was during his life a leading citizen. His wife survived him for something over a year, when for some unknown reason, she was murdered by two of her slaves. Her tombstone in our cemetery has the following inscription: "Ann Lawson, wife of Anthony Lawson, of Logan county, Virginia, who was born in the Parish of Longhorsby, in the county of Northumberland, England, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1783. Murdered on the night of the 57th day of December, 1847, by two of our own negroes." Thus we find the first store, as well as the first person murdered, in Logan county, was within the present corporate limits of the town.

Joseph Gore settled where Floyd Stollings now lives, and while this is just beyond the corporate limits, I feel that on account of the prominence of the family in county affairs since that time and on account of Joseph Gore being such an early settler that a record of his family should be included in this history. Mr. Gore had a large family of

sons and daughters. He married a Miss Pine, from Mercer county, and was a member of the Virginia legislature. His sons were James who moved west, John who married Margaret Dingess, Eli who married Nancy Ellis, and Levi who married a Miss Hinchman. His daughters were Delilah who married James Bailey, Rebecca who married Jacob Ellis, Rena who married Henderson Shannon, Celia who married Jacob Petrie, Nancy who married Robert Massie and Martha who married J. H. Hinchman.

Organization of Logan County

When Cabell county was established it was one of the largest counties in the state, extending from the Ohio river on the north to the Flat Top mountains on the south, and from the Big Sandy and Tug rivers on the west, eastward so as to include the waters on the right hand fork of Cole.


Elections were then held at the court house of the county and voters were compelled to travel over one hundred miles for the purpose of voting. In order to prevent the hardship which the law would work upon the voters of Cabell county living remote from the county seat, the General Assembly, on the 31st day January, 1817, passed the following act: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly; that on the fourth Tuesday in April each year, an election shall be held at the house of William Dingess, at the Islands of the Guyan river, in the county of Cabell to choose representatives to represent the county in the General Assembly, or in Congress or electors to choose a president, or vice-president of the United States, as heretofore done at the court house of the said county."

In 1820 William Dingess was elected as one of the members of the General Assembly from Cabell county and commenced at once to make a fight for a new county. He was re-elected in 1821, 1822 and 1823 and in 1823 he had proud satisfaction of seeing the act creating the new county of Logan passed by the General Assembly. The name, Logan,

is generally thought to have been given the county in honor of Tah-gah-jute, a son of Shikellamy, a chief of the Cayugas who was called Logan, after James Logan, of Pennsylvania, who educated him. There are others, however, who claim that the name (which implies a well balanced stone) was given because its people were not only well balanced, but were as solid as a stone in principle and in their devotion to the Commonwealth. Logan citizens prefer the latter claim. All of the actors, however, being dead, the reason for the name will never be known. The new county was cut off of the county of Cabell, Kanawha and Giles and included within its boundaries all of the present counties of Boone, Fayette, Lincoln, Mercer, McDowell, Raleigh and Wayne. The first circuit court was held at the residence of William Dingess, within the present limits of the town, on the 7th day of May, 1824. Hon. Lewis Summers presided as judge, Joseph McDonald was the first clerk and John Laidley prosecuted the pleas of the Commonwealth. William McComas, who was both preacher and lawyer and afterward a member of Congress, was the only resident attorney, therefore Mr. McComas was the first preacher as well as the first lawyer to settle within the bounds of the present corporation.

The first county court was held at the same place but at an earlier date. It was composed of the following gentlemen whose names are still honored by the people of Logan: William Toney, William Hinchman, John B. Clark, John Ferrell, James P. Christian, James Shannon, Anthony Lawson and Griffin Stollings. Of this court, James P. Christian was the last survivor, having died in 1892, at the age of 92 years.

William Toney was made the first sheriff and Francis R. Pinnell was appointed the first surveyor. The first election for the new county was held at the house of William Dingess, in 1824, and James Bias and Benjamin Smith were elected to the General Assembly. Logan was now one of the counties of the Commonwealth with her local government fully organized.



All those that settled here were immediate descendants of the brave men whose struggle and privation for liberty, made us independent of foreign dictation.

The early settlers, while having come from every class of society were fortunate in having among them no drones who are so often dubbed "gentlemen." Their business was not to gather pearls and gold as adventurers, but to establish homes and by industry add to the wealth of the state. There were no "gold refiners and perfumers" among them, but they were sturdy farmers, carpenters and laborers used to the axe and the rifle, and perfectly at home in the wilderness. While the country was rough and mountainous, only about one third of it being adapted to cultivation, yet that one third was extremely fertile and generous and yielded and abundant supply for man and beast. The climate was genial, especially in the valleys where the mountains shut off the winters storms and assisted in maintaining a current of fresh air. There was an entire absence of the poisonous malaria which so often prostrates new settlements and of all the settlers not one is named as having been a physician or in any way versed in the science of medicine. Simple herbs were used for all ills to which flesh is heir, while wounds and bruises were treated with the simplest remedies.

Separated from the outside world, the people learned to be dependent upon their personal energies and personal management for necessities, and comforts of life. Substantial log houses were erected and the land cleared around them in which were planted patches of corn, cotton and flax, while the cattle and flocks which were driven from the settlements in Virginia were kept in enclosures near the residence in order to protect them from the wild beasts which roamed the forest or in the uncleared valleys.

Each settler brought with him his trusty rifle, and ammunition with which to load it was manufactured here. Sulphur and saltpetre were found in almost every cave, while charcoal was easily burned, out of which reliable

powder was made and lead for the bullets was plentiful in every neighborhood.

Thus armed and equipped the black bear, the deer and the buffalo, which still roamed at large, furnished meat for the families, while their skins furnished shoes and a portion of the clothing for the men folks. Water power was abundant and small mills were easily erected at which the corn was ground. Honey, which was plentiful, and the juice of the sugar tree, which was made into maple sugar, took the place of the product of the cane, while the bark of the sassafras root or the bark of the spicewood or birch, or wintergreen was a splendid substitute for coffee. There were numerous salt licks and water from which the best salt could be obtained was found at a depth not exceeding ten feet from the surface. In addition to viands above mentioned the rivers and creeks were full of fish, the mountains in their season brought forth an abundance of blackberries and sarvices and taken altogether the table of a Logan county home in the early days furnished a bill of fare which kings might envy.

Spinning wheels and looms were found in every household and while the men cleared the fields, tilled the soil and hunted the wild game and the children hooked the fish in clear streams or gathered berries from the hills, the women, God bless them, prepared the cotton, flax and wool and wove it into cloth. Nature furnished dyestuffs to color the cloth thus wove in almost every hue that could be desired. The dyestuffs consisted of bark of trees and shrubs with the copperas which was easily found in the caves.

Canoes were the largest crafts that floated upon the river and when the work of the season was over a little fleet of them loaded with pelts and ginseng would be found floating down the sparkling waters of the Guyan to settlements on the Ohio, where the cargoes would be exchanged for coffee and household goods and probably a few yards of calico with which to clothe some favorite daughter and make her envied by all the belles of the neighborhood.

Shoes were undoubtedly purchased to take the place of ruder shoes or moccasins which were made of buckskin in the mountain settlement and whose heel taps would be trained to keep time to the enlivening strains of the 'fiddle.' While it is nowhere asserted as a fact, we are satisfied—there being no mention of stills in the mountains, in any of the chronicles of that day—that a few gallons of something stronger than water would furnish a part of the return cargo to be used in celebrating Christmastide and giving to the old folks a reminder of the happy days known in "Old Virginia" when they were young and gay.

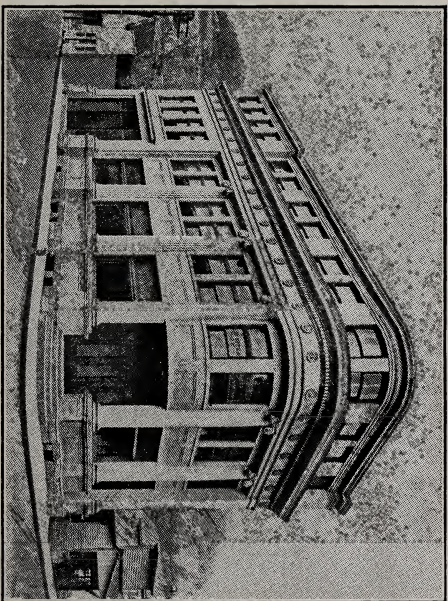
Thus these people continued to live, happy and contented, while every year would bring a new immigrant in their midst, who following their leadership, resolved to follow them to this section and cast their lot among them. Other stores came for it became known that the supply of furs and ginseng to be found in these wilds were almost inexhaustable. Wild beasts were continuing to roam the wilds at will and a few are to be found in the county to this day, each year recording one or more captured or killed, while ginseng was so plentiful up to the year 1860, the writer was told by Mr. Astyanax McDonald, that while serving as clarifier for Major James Nighbert, during this year he handled over 28,000 pounds of green ginseng. During the years just previous to the civil war these pelts and herbs were transported down the Guyan in push boats and thence up the Ohio river to Brownstown, now known as Marmet, a village ten miles west of Charleston, and the return cargo was brought back over the same course, while those that manned the boats charged as high as two dollars a hundred pounds for transporting it.

The entire number of houses then situated within the present bounds of the corporation consisted of about five in number. As before stated they were happy and contented in their little log cabins among the mountains until the dark stormy war clouds of the Civil strife began to becloud the horizon, when the sturdy brave hearts of the men of the

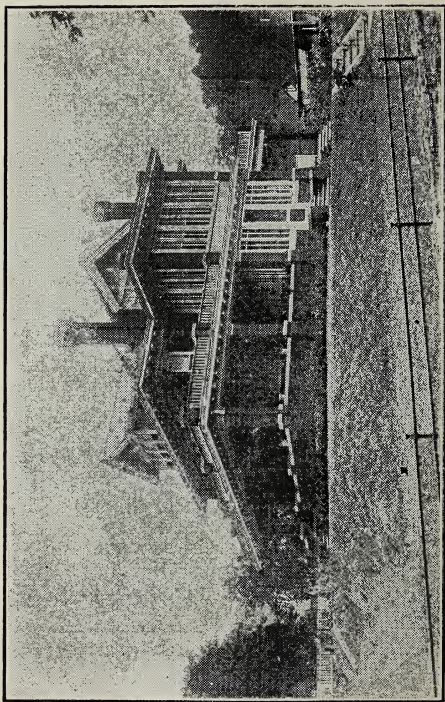
county of Logan, was fired with patriotic zeal to rush to the assistance of their brothers in defense of their homes and the fair Southland. Accordingly on the 3rd day of June, 1861, Company D, of the 36th, Virginia regiment, consisting of 64 men from Logan county was formed and on this date they bid adieu to wife, sister, sweetheart and loved ones and with strong wills and head erect they marched away from the little village, down the river, thence across the mountains to Charleston where they were mustered into service. Before leaving Logan, the women folks of the neighborhood had gathered and with their own hands, each woman taking a few stitches and then passing it on to another one, made a flag, which they delivered to the brave volunteers, and watched the banner raised and saw the folds caught up and spread to the breeze as they stood with tear-dimmed eyes and watched it disappear from sight. This flag remained in possession of the gallant band constituting Company D, through their march to Fort Donaldson, Tennessee, through many marches up and down the valley of Virginia, two trips over in Maryland and when the war had ended and Lee had laid down his sword to Grant at Appomattox, the boys who were then camped near Christianburg, Montgomery county, Virginia, saw to it that the old flag, which had been with them in the thickest of the fray, had been riddled by shot and shell, which had been smirched with the blood of the dying and was torn and tattered should be returned with them to the place where it was made while every man of Company D was proud to boast "that she never was captured or trailed in the dust."

This company was known through the years of the struggle as the "Logan Wildcats" for it was a well known fact that where a fierce charge was to be made or tight place to fill the order went forward for the "Logan Wildcats" to take the lead and bear the brunt and the gallant men were never known to falter.

It was through their fearlessness that they won this name. The company was organized in Logan by Henry



First National Bank, small building on right is first home of this institution



Residence of J. Cary Alderson, President of Guyan Valley Bank.

Beckley, who was made captain, and the following officers elected: First lieutenant, Mont Lawson; second lieutenant, Richard Ferrell; first sargeant, Peter Morgan; second sargeant, Peter Smoot, third sargeant, John Marshall Lawson and fourth sargeant, Astyanax McDonald.

While these brave men were at the front enduring the hardships and fighting the battles of the unfortunate conflict, the women, like the Spartan women of old, were doing their part in keeping together the home, longing for the day when their loved ones would be permitted to return to them and their firesides. Who is it, there be, who will not say that their labor was not just as brave, as they labored in the fields in the place of the men who had gone to the front, to provide the necessaries of life for those that were left behind. Long were the days and nights that they waited for the first breath of news from the front, fearful that the tidings brought them would be for the worst, yet ever praying the Great Guide of our destinies to care for and protect their husbands and when the conflict was over to return them safely to their families. The love and devotion of these women in those dark and stormy days will always excite the admiration of the generations to come as they read of the great sacrifices made by these women during those years of the Civil conflict.

When the soldier boys, at last, came marching home, they laid down their weapons and took up again their implements and resumed their toil, once more reunited with their families in following the peaceful pursuits of life.

During the years immediately following the war other people began to move into the section now covered by our city and while there was no "boom" there began a gradual growth of a village which continued until the coming of the Guyandotte valley branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, when the great development of this country began and then it was that people began literally to flock into the county and our little city which at that time was known as Aracoma began to spread herself and is still spreading and

none will prophesy just where the growth will stop. During all this time the women have played an equal part with the men in the upbuilding of our city and with the vast army of men following the completion of the railroad, came also with them the women, for like Ruth of old, they said unto their husbands, "Intreat me not to leave thee, nor return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go: and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

Thus it is that while we have no civic organizations among the women, yet the churches have committees that look after all the needs that can be cared for by the women, and the men well know that our ladies stand ready at all times to respond to every beck and call that will in any way tend to the betterment of the community. We have no charitable organization of the city save such organizations by each of the churches, for we are so prosperous none is needed, but should some person through misfortune need assistance, the distress signal is never given but once, before the ladies respond and fill every need.

We know that we can depend on the women of Logan and we men are wont to point with pride to the beautiful women of our city, for we fear not comparison with the famous belles of any part of the world, for there are none purer, sweeter, nor more beautiful to be found on this terrestrial globe, than to be found within our midst.

Court Houses of the County

While we have spoken of the first Circuit, as well as the first County Court, being held in the home of William Dingess we have no authentic record of where the next session was held but from the best facts obtainable at this date we find that the Circuit Court was for awhile held in an old log house consisting of four large rooms, then stand-

ing on the present site of the old Peck hotel building. While this was not erected for a court house, one of the large lower rooms was used for holding session of the court, until sometime before the war when a large log building was constructed on the present court house site. This building was destroyed by fire during the Civil War, the building being at the time in the hands of a party of Federal soldiers who, after using it for a time, set it on fire and completely destroyed it.

During this time an amusing incident happened which the writer will relate here, being a story told by a prominent man of the town and the authenticity being beyond question.

A flag pole had been raised on the court house lot, or one corner of it, and during the war a party of Federals, being piloted by Clinton Buskirk, of Logan, a Northern sympathizer, while his brothers' sympathies were with the South, came into Logan and had paused at the Court house square.

Buskirk was standing by the flag pole with one hand raised and placed on the pole in an attitude of rest. A party of Southern sympathizers were on top of the mountain directly across the river and among the party was Eli Gore, father of Eli, one of our present policemen, who owned at that time an old cap and ball pistol, but being new in that day excited as much interest as would a German 42 centimeter gun if brought in our midst. This pistol being the only one in this country at that time it was a common occurrence for all the neighbors, when they had a dangerous trip or hazardous undertaking to make, to borrow this pistol. On this occasion Eli had his trusty weapon with him and observing Buskirk, he shot. The ball struck Buskirk in the hand he had raised holding to the pole and with a whoop favorably compared with an Indian yell he did a gymnastic stunt that would have done credit to one of John Robinson's acrobats.

After the destruction of the Court house, circuit court

was again held in the old building mentioned above until about 1870 when between this date and 1875 a brick building was constructed on the old site, the brick being made in town.

This building served the purpose until about 1903, when it was torn down and in 1904 a new stone building was erected.

This building caught fire in 1911, from a fire started on the river bank. We find on the corner stone of this building the following inscription: "Laid by the Masonic Fraternity, Oct. 23, A. L. 5905, (the Masonic equivalent of the year 1905), L. H. Clark, Grand Master, J. B. Wilkinson, J. R. Henderson and J. C. Alderson, Building Committee. Committee."

The walls of this building remaining, the county at once undertook the rebuilding. There had been \$40,000 insurance collected on the building and the present building when completed cost a little over \$63,000. This sum would have been greater had it not been for the fact that a large part of the walls that remained standing were used again in the erection of the present building.

Among the eminent jurists that have presided over the Circuit Courts here, we are proud to point, in addition to the first one already mentioned and those that served just previous to the war, there being no records of them saved from the court house when burned in the war, to the following, William L. Smith, Henry L. Gillespie, James H. Ferguson, Evermont Ward, Ira J. McGinnis, T. H. Harvey, E. S. Doolittle and J. B. Wilkinson, our present judge, a man who is as square, fair, honest and fearless a Judge as any man that ever wore the judicial ermine. The other offices of the county are filled by the following gentlemen: John Ellis, Circuit Clerk; John Chafin, better known as Con, Prosecuting Attorney; Don Chafin, Sheriff; C. H. Miller, County Clerk; George Justice, Assessor; and Bruce McDonald, president, Alfred Cabell and Henry Mitchell, forming the County Court.

As a comparison of the manner of trying criminals during the days of the Civil war and just following, and the present method used in this day, we will give the following account of a trial held before Magistrate John Perry, near the mouth of Buffalo creek in this county in 1864. A man by the name of Henry Walker, while drunk, had killed an old man by the name of McKesson, and had fractured the skull of his daughter, Jane, was arrested and brought before Magistrate Perry and a jury of six men, where he was placed on trial. Being tried and convicted he was taken the next day to a point near Henry's branch, about one mile below the mouth of Buffalo, stood upon a barrel, under a locust tree and publicly executed.

The hanging was effected by the barrel being kicked from beneath Walker and G. R. Scaggs, being the constable at that time acted as executioner.

The only executions that ever took place in the present limits of Logan, were the hanging of the two slaves who had murdered Mrs. Anthony Lawson, mention of which has been made in the earlier part of this book. These negroes were tried, convicted and publicly executed.

Municipal Affairs of Logan

Our little city was first known as the "Islands." Then the village of Lawnsville was laid out in 1827 as the county seat and the village bore that name until 1852, when Dr. Thos. Dunne English, having been elected mayor and having heard of the tragic death of Aracoma, succeeded in having the name of the village changed to Aracoma. It was known by this name until the application was made to the legislature of West Virginia, in 1907, for an incorporation of the city when the name, Logan, was substituted.

Some record is made of an incorporation of the village by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, in 1852, and

of Dr. Thomas Dunne English having been the first mayor.

The records however, were destroyed by fire when the court house was burned therefore no further records of the municipality can be found. Yet it could hardly be called a municipality for at that time and for some years afterward there were only five houses in the neighborhood. We are however willing to wager that the Chief of Police was not overworked.

An election held March 10, 1884, for the purpose of submitting to the voters the question of incorporating the town of Aracoma, resulted in the following—"For Incorporation," 27, "Against Incorporation," 1. At the following session of the Circuit court, following the election, held with Judge Ira J. McGinnis presiding, a petition was presented to the Court praying for a certificate of incorporation and the following order was entered by the Court: "The application of John Chafin and others of the citizens of the town of Aracoma, having been duly made on the first day of the present term of this Court for certificate of incorporation of said town, and the census prescribed by law having been regularly taken as prescribed by law showing a resident population of over one hundred persons, and the survey being taken by the assistant Surveyor of this county showing the limits of the territory proposed to be incorporated and that the same includes not less than one quarter of one square mile in extent and the map thereof being filed among the papers, and duly certified by the surveyor aforesaid as to the accuracy of the said survey and map and it appearing by affidavit filed that such survey map and census had been left at the place of business of F. M. White, within such territory for more than four weeks from the posting of the notice prescribed by law, and it further appearing that the notice of said application had been posted more than four weeks in those of the most public places in such territory as prescribed by law. And the certificate of J. B. Buskirk, R. B. Buskirk and A. J. Perry, under oath, having been filed herein showing that they had held the elec-

tion specified in the notice hereinbefore mentoned as provided by law on the 10th day of Mach, 1884, on the question of the incorporation of said town and that a majority of the qualified voters residing in the boundary of said town voted at said election in favor of the incorporation of said town, and the Court being satisfied by the evidence that all the requirements of the statutes in such cases made and provided has been fully complied with, doth grant said incorporation."

And the Clerk of the Court is directed to issue a certificate of incorporation of said town according to the survey and map aforesaid under the name of "The Town of Aracoma."

And it is further ordered that J. B. Wilkinson, J. B. Buskirk, and W. A. Dejarnette, thre~~e~~ legal voters of said town be and are hereby appointed Commissioners of Election for the first election to be held in said town."

The first election resulted in the election of John B. Ferguson, as Mayor, but the author has been unable to find any records of any of the Council meetings until the time of a meeting held on the 25th day of February, 1893.

There has never been a permanent office for the Mayor or any of the other city officials, therefore the records or part of them have become lost, strayed or stolen and an exhaustive search has failed to bring any of them to light.

At a meeting of the Council of the Town of Aracoma held on the 25th day of February, 1893, we find the following officers presiding over the destinies of the town: J. B. Buskirk, Mayor; H. H. Bryan, T. C. Whited, S. B. Robertson, W. A. Dejarnette and H. A. Carter, Councilmen; Alfred Buskirk, Recorder and Leander Cary Sergeant.

At a meeting held August 14, 1893, we find N. J. Keadle, was elected Sergeant, by Council to fill out the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Leander Cary.

At the regular meeting held on January 15, 1894, H. H. Bryan W. A. Dejarnette and H. A. Carder tendered their resignations as Councilmen and the Council proceeded to

elect Leander Cary, G. W. Morgan and John A. Sheppard to fill the vacancies.

February 8, 1894, J. B. Wilkinson was appointed Counsel for the town.

At the meeting of the Council held on July 31, 1893, John Lee Buskirk was removed from the office of Sergeant.

Under date of June 27, 1893, we find the following ordinance passed by the Council: "Be it ordained by the common council of the town of Aracoma: That any person found guilty of pitching horse shoes, rings or anything of like manner, or playing quoits, ball, marbles, or any similar game or games upon the streets or alleys of the town of Aracoma, shall be fined not less than One Dollar nor more than Five Dollars at the descretion of the Mayor.

On April 21, T. C. Whited tendered his resignation as member of the Council and W. M. Clingingpeel was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

At th election held on January 3, 1895, we find the following results: For Mayor, J. B. Buskirk, 53 votes; G. R. White, 13 votes. Recorder: J. Cary Alderson, 57 votes; S. P. Kelly, 13 votes. and Alfred Buskirk, 1 vote. Councilmen; S. B. Robertson, 57 votes; G. L. Carder, 9 votes; John W. White, 57 votes; William Straton, 10 votes; C. M. Turley, 54 votes; G. P. Hicks, 10 votes; William Cary 64 votes; M. F. French, 11 votes; John Justice, 56 votes; C. H. Gore, 1 vote. Thereupon the officers receiving the highest unnumber of votes were declared elected

(In the following results of all municipal elections the reader will bear in mind that the five candidates for council receiving the largest number of votes were always declared elected.—Author.)

At the first meeting held in February, on the sixth day of the month, the Council elected the following officers: J. M. Moore was elected Sergeant and his salary was fixed at \$12.50 per month. John L. Buskirk was elected street commissioner and J. B. Ellison Assessor.

At a special meeting of the Council held July 16, 1895, J. M. Moore tendered his resignation as Sergeant and on September 9, 1895, Robert Straton was elected by the Council to fill the unexpired term and his salary was fixed at \$10 per month.

The result of the election held January 2, 1896, is as follows: Mayor: J. M. Moore, 49; R. W. Peck, 30. Recorder: J. Cary Alderson, 50; S. P. Kelly, 27. Council: John W. White, 50; G. P. Hicks, 44; U. B. Buskirk, 47; C. V. White, 46; G. S. Stone, 46; J. A. Nighbert, 37; J. B. Wilkerson, 34; William Curry, 31; John Justice, 33; M. F. French, 30.

On February 3, 1896, Robert Straton was again elected by the Council to fill the office of Sergeant, at a salary of \$12.50 per month. W. I. Campbell was elected Assessor, at \$15 per year. John L. Buskirk, Street Commissioner and J. E. Peck, Jr., Attorney for the town, at a salary of \$50 per year.

The election held on January 7, 1897, resulted as follows: Mayor: S. B. Robertson, 78; Recorder: S. B. Lawson 21; J. Cary Alderson 52; Alfred Buskirk, 3; W. A. Lee, 2; Bill Brittentine, 1. Council: George Justice, 77; M. F. French, 71; C. H. Gore, 76; R. W. Peck, 67; Ben Pridemore, 46; William Cary, 33; J. B. Buskirk, 14; C. E. Bennett, 2; Joe Acord, 3; G. R. White, 1; J. B. Wilkinson, 1; John L. Buskirk, 1; J. A. Nighbert, 1; John Justice, 1.

At a meeting of the Council held on February 2, 1897, the Council elected J. B. Wilkinson Attorney for the town at a salary of \$40 per year, John Justice Assessor at \$15 per year. Jno. L. Buskirk, Street Commissioner, and Charles Straton as Sergeant at a salary of \$10 per month.

The records of the meeting of February 10, 1897, show that the Sergeant-elect having failed to give bond the office was declared vacant and R. B. Miller was elected to fill out the unexpired term, Marlin Hale was appointed policeman for the town.

At a meeting held on August 12, 1897, S. B. Robertson

tendered his resignation as a member of the Council and S. B. Lawson was elected to fill the unexpired term. At this same meeting Walter Cary was appointed Sergeant at a salary of \$10 per month.

At a meeting held on November 8, we find this: "It appearing that Walter Cary has failed to give bond as Sergeant, W. S. Huff is appointed Sergeant at a salary of \$8 per month and he is required to give bond in the penalty of \$500."

Election held on January 6, 1898, resulted as follows: Mayor: J. B. Buskirk, 34; S. B. Lawson, 47; Recorder, W. I. Campbell, 36; Scott Justice, 45; Council: Leander Cary, 31; George Justice, 80; T. C. Whited, 35; S. B. Robertson, 81; M. F. French, 78; M. D. Hale, 46; R. W. Peck, 48.

The following officers were appointed at a meeting held on February 2, 1898: Attorney, C. M. Turley, at \$20 per year; Assessor, Joseph Acord, Fees; Sergeant, William Huff \$8 per month.

At a special meeting held on July 19, S. B. Lawson tendered his resignation as member of the Council and the Council proceeded to elect W. I. Campbell to fill the unexpired term.

At a special meeting of the Council held on September 27, 1898, W. I. Campbell and Charles Bennett applied to Council for exclusive rights to lay water pipes and establish water works in the town, which franchise was granted, same to run for a period of fifty years.

At a meeting of the Council held on December 22, 1898, a motion was made to submit to the voters at the regular election to be held on January 5, 1899, a proposition to change the name of the town from Aracoma to Nighbert. This proposition was defeated at the election fifty to seven.

Election held January 5, 1899, resulted as follows: Mayor, W. I. Campbell, 70. Recorder, Scott Justice, 70. Council, J. B. Buskirk, 61; J. M. Moore, 66; M. F. French, 63,

T. C. Whited, 68; G. W. Morgan, 69; R. W. Peck. 11; U. B. Buskirk, 7.

The following officers were elected by the Council: Sergeant, Slias Hatfield, at a salary of \$5 per month; Assessor, Joseph Perry, Fees; Street Commissioner, R. L. Sidebottom, \$30 for the year; Attorney, H. C. Ragland, and for his compensation he was exempted from taxes.

At a called meeting of the Council held on August 29, 1899, W. I. Campbell tendered his resignation as Mayor, and the Council elected W. A. Brazie to fill the unexpired term.

Result of the election held on January 4, 1900, follows: Mayor, H. C. Ragland, 39; Scott Justice, 36; Joseph Perry, 9. Recorder, Alfred Buskirk, 81; Council, W. I. Campbell, 83; G. W. Morgan, 84; S. B. Lawson, 84; J. M. Moore, 84; C. H. Gore, 84; and on the meeting held February 1, 1900, the Council elected the following officers: Sergeant and Chief of Police D. P. Ellis with salary of \$25 per month, together with 5 per cent for collection of taxes; Assessor, W. D. Sells, \$15 per year, and 25 cents for each license issued. Street Commissioner, John L. Buskirk, at \$30 per year and Attorney, J. B. Wilkinson, at \$50 per year. At this same meeting Elias Hatfield and Walter Cary were elected special policemen by the Council and they were allowed \$2 for each arrest and conviction.

At a meeting held on September 11, 1900, W. A. Brazie was elected Assessor to fill the unexpired term of W. D. Sells who had removed from town. Alfred Buskirk tendered his resignation as recorder at this meeting and W. A. Brazie was elected to fill this unexpired term also. Councilman S. B. Lawson filed the following charges against the Mayor: "As a member of your Honorable body I beg leave to prefer the following charges against our present Mayor:

First: That the Mayor is or has been til recently a superintendent of a Sunday school.

Second: That he is the president of a whiskey club in our town.

Third: Information has been furnished the Mayor of violations of our town ordinances and no action has been taken against the accused.

Fourth: That men have been received in the Mayor's court under one charge and a fine imposed under another ordinance and the original release.

On motion the following committee was appointed to investigate the foregoing charges: C. H. Gore, S. B. Lawson and W. A. Brazie. The foregoing committee at a meeting of the Council held on September 20, 1900 found the Mayor "guilty of charge No. 1, and "not guilty" of the remaining charges. W. A. Brazie brought to the attention of the Council that the valuation of all the real estate in said town amounted to the sum of \$86,6782 and valuation of all personal property amounted to \$26,475.

Following are the results of the election held on January 3, 1901: Mayor, H. C. Ragland, 34; Alfred Buskirk, 54. Recorder, E. E. Buskirk, 85; C. O. Brazie, 3. Council, W. I. Campbell, 87; G. W. Morgan, 29; John Gillam, 27; George Justice, 24; H. C. Gore, 23; John Justice, 61; F. M. White, 62; T. C. Whited, 58; Elliot McNeeley, 55.

The first meeting held by the above officers the following officers were appointed: Sergeant, W. S. Huff; Street Commissioner, R. W. Peck; Assessor, Benjamin Pridemore; and the Mayor appointed George Aldredge and Edward Lawrence Cary special policemen.

At the regular meeting of the Council on August 14, 1901 T. C. Whited and Elliott McNeeley tendered their resignations as Councilmen and J. Cary Alderson and J. M. Moore were elected to fill the unexpired term. At this meeting a building permit was granted for the erection of the present Guyan Valley Bank building.

At a special meeting of the Council held November 16, Alfred Buskirk tendered his resignation as Mayor and the Council proceeded to elect W. I. Campbell to fill the balance of the term. On motion C. H. Gore was elected to fill the

vacancy in the Council caused by the election of W. I. Campbell to the office of Mayor. On motion Walter Cary was elected Chief of Police to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of W. S. Huff.

Election held on January 2, 1902, the following officers to govern the town for the following year were elected: Mayor, Ben Pridemore, 21; R. W. Peck, 54. Recorder, C. O. Brazie, 25; E. E. Buskirk, 46; Bev Spencer, 1. Council, M. F. French, 69; G. P. Hicks, 64; J. Cary Alderson, 71; S. B. Lawson, 69; George Justice, 73; J. B. Wilkinson 2; Will Cary, 2; Bev Spencer, 4; Joseph Perry, 1; W. F. Farley, 2; C. O. Brazie, 1.

This Council at their meeting held February 4, preceeded to elect the following officers: John Justice, Assessor at \$15 per year; J. B. Buskirk, Street Commissioner, at \$30 per year. On motion it was ordered that the salary of the Sergeant of the Town of Aracoma for the year 1902, shall be double his fees, in case of conviction, and no fees unless convicted, and in no case will the Town or Aracoma be responsible for his fees, together with his commissions as prescribed by law.

At a special meeting held February 7, 1902, Walter Cary was elected Sergeant and Harmon McNeeley was sworn in as special police to serve during the pleasure of the Council.

At a special meeting of the Council held on March 7, 1902, the Mayor appointed C. O. Brazie special police but we find that the next regular meeting of the Council held on May 1, the said C. O. Brazie tendered his resignation as special police.

At a special meeting of the Council on May 14, 1902, C. O. Brazie was elected Marshal for the year 1902.

At a special meeting of the Council held on July 12, 1902, John L. Buskirk was elected Street Commissioner for the balance of the year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. B. Buskirk. W. A. Coalmer was elected to the Council to fill the unexpired term caused by the resig-

nation of M. F. French. We find also upon the records a notation of the appointment, by Mayor in vacation, of Lawrence Cary to the position of special police.

At regular meeting held September 17, 1902, George Justice tendered his resignation as member of the Council and H. C. Ragland was elected to the vacancy.

At a regular meeting held on November 29, 1902, C. O. Brazie was elected Sergeant to serve from December 1 to February 1, 1903, at a salary of \$25 per month.

The election held on the first day of January, 1903, resulted as follows: Mayor, W. I. Campbell, 47; R. W. Peck, 43. Recorder, T. C. Whited, 79. Council, W. I. Campbell, 13; W. A. Coalmer, 33; H. C. Ragland, 37; C. V. White, 70; S. B. Lawson, 76; Scott Justice, 50; J. M. Moore, 60; Frank Crutcher, 43; Major Ellis, 3.

This Council proceeded, at the meeting held on February 2, 1903 to elect the following officers: C. O. Brazie, Sergeant, at a salary of \$25 per month; G. P. Hicks, Street Commissioner, and W. A. Brazie, Assessor at a salary of \$25 per year.

At a meeting of the Council held March 12, 1903, the following order was made: "It appearing that the Council should have the assistance of an attorney, on motion the sum of \$25 is appropriated for the purpose of employing an attorney for the town, whereupon S. H. Hudson was employed as attorney for the said town at the salary aforesaid. He being also entitle to any and all attorney fees he may recover in the Circuit Court in suits in which the town is interested."

At a special meeting held March 14, 1903, an ordinance was passed granting a right of way to the Guyan Valley Railway Co., for its tracks, over along and across certain street and alleys of the town.

On June 4 C. O. Brazie tendered his resignation as Marshall and Lawrence Cary was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the election held January 7, 1904 the results were as follows: Mayor, G. W. Morgan, 47; E. T. England, 52. Re-

order, J. E. Peck, 41; T. C. Whited, 59. Council, George Justice, 46; Elias Hatfield, 45; S. B. Lawson, 52; H. C. Ragland, 44; W. R. Lilly, 46; Ben Pridemore, 52; Elliott McNeeley, 52; John L. Buskirk, 54; A. R. Miller, 52.

At a meeting of the Council held February 1, 1904, John Lee Buskirk was appointed Marshall and his compensation was fixed at \$25 per month and all fees due Marshall but no commission. He was appointed to hold office during the pleasure of the Council. L. N. Mitchell was appointed Street Commissioner at a salary of \$1.50 per day for all time necessarily employed. E. H. Green was appointed Assessor at a salary of \$25 per year. George F. Ferrell Attorney at a salary of \$25 per year and Ed Hicks was appointed special police.

At a regular meeting held on March 7, 1904, Frank Crutcher was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Council caused by the removal of Elliott McNeeley from the corporate limits of the town.

At the meeting of the Council held June 7, 1904, W. P. Henritze was granted a franchise for the erection of an electric light plant, said franchise to run for a period of fifty years.

At a special meeting held June 11, John Lee Buskirk was removed from the office of Marshall and Lawrence Cary was appointed to fill the vacancy. July 11 Lawrence Cary appeared before the Council and tendered his resignation as Marshall and at the meeting of the Council on July 13 Wyatt S. Burgess was appointed Sergeant.

At a special meeting held August 6, 1904, the office of Sergeant was declared vacant. W. L. McGinnis was then elected to fill the vacancy and his salary fixed at \$35 in addition to all legal fees. Hibbard Hatfield was appointed special police.

The election held on January 5, 1905, resulted as follows: C. G. Ferrell was elected Mayor; R. L. Shrewsbury Recorder; Dr. S. A. Draper, W. F. Bevill, Dr. S. B. Lawson,

At the meeting of the Council held June 7, 1904, W. P. Henritze was granted a franchise for the erection of an electric light plant, said franchise to run for a period of fifty years.

At a special meeting held June 11, John Lee Buskirk was removed from the office of Marshall and Lawrence Cary was appointed to fill the vacancy. July 11 Lawrence Cary appeared before the Council and tendered his resignation as Marshall and at the meeting of the Council on July 13 Wyatt S. Burgess was appointed Sergeant.

At a special meeting held August 6, 1904, the office of Sergeant was declared vacant. W. L. McGinnis was then elected to fill the vacancy and his salary fixed at \$35 in addition to all legal fees. Hibbard Hatfield was appointed special police.

The election held on January 5, 1905, resulted as follows: C. G. Ferrell was elected Mayor; R. L. Shrewsbury Recorder; Dr. S. A. Draper, W. F. Bevill, Dr. S. B. Lawson, Scott Justice and G. W. Morgan were elected Councilmen.

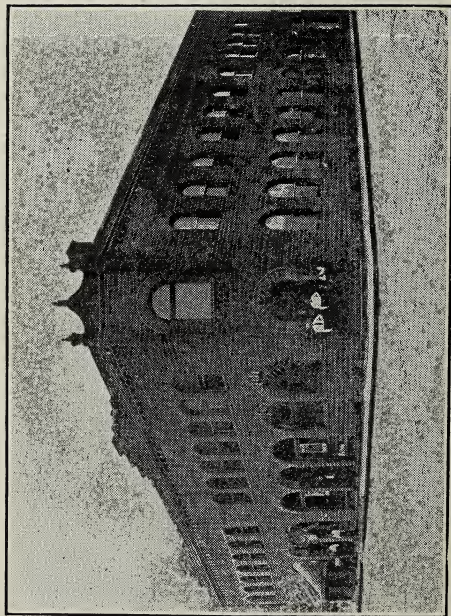
Just at this point the records of the municipality have been lost and an exhaustive search failed to bring them to light. However the two years between this date and the year 1907, the office of Mayor was filled by E. H. Greene, who defeated Naaman Jackson for the office at the election for the year 1906 by a majority of one vote, and the year of 1907 Greene defeated T. C. Whited for the office.

By an act of the Legislature of West Virginia, passed at an extra session held in the year 1907, and approved by the Governor on March 6, 1907, effective ninety days from date a charter was granted creating a municipality to be known as the City of Logan and annulling the charter of the town of Aracoma.

Authority is given in this charter granting the Council the right at any time they may deem necessary, to divide the territory of the city into wards. The charter provides for the following officers: Mayor, Recorder, Chief of Po-



Virginian and Jefferson Hotels



Guyan Valley Bank. "The Old Store Bank".

Holly Whitman resigned his position as Street Commissioner and T. C. Whited appointed to the position.

Election held January 2, 1908, resulted as follows, for Mayor, J. E. Peck, 98; R. S. Peck, 84; Recorder, John Justice, 102; T. C. Whited, 83; Treasurer, J. M. Moore, 173; Council, W. A. Lee, 118; H. C. Ragland, 69; A. P. White, 86; Horton Reeves, 76; William Cary, 150; C. V. White, 100; George F. Browning, 68; Bert Bush, 100; H. Reatherford, 68.

At a meeting held on February 5, 1908, a permit was granted for the erection of a building to be used by the Logan Hospital Association for a hospital. This is the building recently vacated by the hospital and now used for a hotel. The salary of the Chief of Police was fixed by the Council at \$45 per month and an additional \$5 for taking care of the reels and hose of the fire department.

At the next meeting of the council held on February 19, the salary of the Chief of Police was reduced to \$30 per month with \$5 additional for taking care of the equipment of the fire department.

Regular meeting March 9, 1908, Charles Avis was appointed attorney for the town. John Justice tendered his resignation as Recorder and Scott Justice was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

At a regular meeting held April 1, C. V. White tendered his resignation as a member of the Council to take effect April 15.

Regular meeting held May 8, S. B. Lawson was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. V. White.

Special meeting of the council held June 11, 1908, W. A. Lee resigned as member of the Council and George F. Browning was elected to fill the vacancy.

A special election was held June 12, 1908, to vote upon the question of a bond issue for the purpose of paving the streets of the town resulted as follows: "For Adoption of

the new method of paving the streets, 145; "Against adoption of the new method of paving the streets," 32.

At a special meeting held June 13, Bert Bush resigned as member of the Council and J. E. McDonald was elected to fill the vacancy.

At a meeting held July 8, R. W. Peck was appointed overseer of the poor of the city.

Special meeting held July 16, T. C. Whited tendered his resignation as Street Commissioner.

A special election was held August 10, 1908 for the purpose of voting on a bond issue to provide \$15,000 for grading, paving and sewerage of the streets and alleys and \$10,000 additional funds for the purpose of extending Stratton street resulted as follows: For bonds, 142, against bonds, 12.

At a regular meeting held October 28 Scott Justice resigned as Recorder. Charles Avis resigned as City Attorney.

Meeting held November 26 E. H. Greene was appointed City Attorney.

At a special meeting held December 3, G. F. Browning resigned as a member of the Council and C. V. White was elected to fill the vacancy.

The result of the election held April 1, 1909, is as follows: Robert Bland, Mayor; Naaman Jackson, Recorder; C. E. Stafford, A. Y. Browning, A. P. White, Steven Herald and H. H. Farley, Councilmen.

At a special meeting held May 3, 1909, Thomas D. Herald, was appointed Chief of Police at a salary of \$45 per month and the fees connected with the office. J. Neddie Bryan appointed Assessor at \$20 per year and fees; Kelly Elkins appointed Street Commissioner, at \$2.00 per day for the time he was actually employed at work. E. T. England was appointed City Attorney; J. B. McCorkle, City Engineer

Special meeting held September 9, 1909, Thomas D. Herald tendered his resignation as chief of Police and R. R.

Stratton was appointed to fill the vacancy and his salary fixed at \$45 per month. It was also order by the Council that the Chief of Police wear the regulation police uniform and the chief was given 90 days to secure same. T. D. Herald was elected Street Commissioner and his pay fixed at \$2 per day for the time he was actually employed.

At a regular session of the Council on January 19, 1910, the salary of R. R. Stratton, Chief of Police was increased to \$60 per month.

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Regular meeting held on June 10, 1910, Naaman Jackson resigned as recorder and at an adjourned meeting held June 4, B. L. Holland was elected to fill the vacancy.

We find that at the election held on April 6, 1911, there were three tickets in the field representing the three political parties, Democratic, Republican and Socialist. The result was as follows:

Democratic Ticket: Mayor, A. W. McDonald, 164; Recorder, J. Neddle Bryan, 169; Treasurer, George Justice, 181; Assessor, Don Chafin, 174; Council, Ben Pridemore, 157; Frank Martin, 171; S. A. Draper, 171; Robert Baldwin, 173; John L. Buskirk, 168.

Republican Ticket: Mayor, Naaman Jackson, 105; Recorder, W. P. Neekamp, 94; Treasurer, B. H. Browning, 86; Assessor, J. W. Hinchman, 93; Council, C. V. White, 99; George Godby, 85; Richard Kirk, 97; Thomas Wilson, 95; John M. Perry, 96.

Socialist Ticket: Mayor, Willoughby Miller, 17; Recorder, Jeff Cooper, 19; Council, J. J. Kirkendall, 17; A. T. Elkins, 31; F. Shelton, 17; Joseph Butcher, 16.

Special session of the Council held May 1, 1911, the salary of the police was fixed at \$50 per month with fees. J. M. Henderson was appointed Chief of Police and was also authorized to act as Street Commissioner. C. B. Stratton was appointed Night Police. I. P. Baer was appointed City Attorney at a salary of \$100 per year.

Regular meeting of the Council held on May 3, R. W.

Peck was appointed Overseer of the Poor. J. B. McCorkle was appointed City Engineer.

Regular meeting of the Council held June 1, C. B. Stratton was removed from office for failing to do his duty. J. M. Henderson's salary was raised to \$75, and he was authorized to do full police duty. On motion the salary of the Overseer of the Poor was fixed at \$20 per year.

Special meeting of the Council held June 10, 1911, to authorize a bond issue to provide \$15,000 for the purpose of extending Stratton street resulted as follows: For Bonds, 218; Against Bonds, 19.

Special meeting of the Council held September 4, 1911, the County Court was given permission to build a wagon bridge across the Guyan river at the end of Dingess street near Mrs. Vicie Nighbert's.

At a regular session of the Council held November 16, 1911, Ben Pridemore resigned as member of the Council and Scott Justice was elected to the vacancy.

At a regular meeting held December 7, 1911, Neddie Bryan resigned as Recorder and Charles Avis was elected to fill the unexpired term.

Regular session held April 4, 1912, Charles Avis tendered his resignation as Recorder and J. Neddie Bryan was elected to fill the vacancy.

A special election was held April 10, 1912, to authorize a bond issue to provide \$20,000 in funds for street improvement resulted as follows: For Ratification, 149; For Rejection, 45.

Regular meeting held June 6, Scott Justice resigned as a member of the Council.

Special meeting of the Council held on June 10 A. W. McDonald resigned as Mayor. S. B. Lawson and J. A. Washington were nominated to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of Scott Justice at a former meeting and S. B. Lawson was elected to the position.

A special meeting was held on June 13, and Charles Avis and J. E. Greever were nominated for election to fill

the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor A. W. McDonald. Avis was elected to the office. S. B. Lawson having failed to qualify as Councilman at a regular meeting held August 13, Burley White was elected to fill the unexpired term. The salary of the Overseer of the Poor was increased to \$25, effective from May 1, 1912, to April 30, 1913.

Regular meeting held December 19, 1912, Don Chafin tendered his resignation as Assessor and on motion R. W. Buskirk was elected by the Council to fill the unexpired term.

Regular meeting held March 20, 1913, J. Neddie Bryan tendered his resignation as Recorder and James E. Greever was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Election held April 3, 1913, resulted as follows:

Democratic Ticket: Mayor, Robert Bland, 188; Recorder, James E. Greever, 195; Assessor, R. W. Buskirk, 180; Treasurer, Edward Hicks, 182; Councilmen, J. M. Moore, 179; F. P. Hurst, 187; C. McD. England, 183; Joe Ellis, 176; Burley White, 174.

Republican Ticket: Mayor, John M. Perry, 109; Recorder, T. C. Whited, 92; Assessor, Layne Whitman, 108; Treasurer, B. O. Holland, 106; Councilmen, A. J. Lacy, 94, L. E. Steele, 89; Steven Herald, 93; George Godby 97.

Socialist Ticket: Mayor, W. Miller, 11; Recorder, Maston White, 12; Assessor, Joseph Perry, 13; Treasurer,—— Councilmen, Edley Browning, 13; Cash Fulton, 12; J. W. Butcher, 13; Jeff Cooper, 13; Ira Ellis, 11

Regular meeting held on May 1, 1913, the salary of the Chief of Police was fixed at \$60 per month and fee of \$1 on each arrest and conviction. The salary of the Street Commissioner was fixed at \$50 per month and the salary of the Recorder fixed at \$100 per year. The following names were presented to the Council as candidates for the office of Chief of Police: U. B. Buskirk, who received four votes; D. C. Kirk, H. C. Duty, Wheeler Hill, J. M. Henderson, who

received one vote, and Hibbard Hatfield. Buskirk was therefore, declared elected for a term of two years from May 1, 1913. The following names were presented to the Council as candidates for the office of Street Commissioner: Albert Dingess, who received four votes, and D. C. Kirk, who received one vote, and T. D. Herald. Dingess was elected to serve for two years. J. B. McCorkle was appointed City Engineer.

From the records of the regular meeting held May 15, 1913, we find the following spread upon the minutes of the meeting: "An aggregation of the matron and maidens of the city appeared before the Council and upon invitation of the Mayor to present their demands to the Council, their spokeswoman, Mrs. Jennie Armstrong, delivered a very pleasing and interesting address, in which she informed the Council that their visit was not occasioned by any grievance upon their part but that it was to offer their services to the Council for the purpose of assisting in any way that they could its endeavors to renovate the city in general but more especially the sanitation thereof and requested the Council to map out the work it would expect them to undertake."

The Council tendered its thanks to the ladies through Mayor Bland and Councilman C. McD. England, which was very appropriate and met with the approval of all the Councilmen present. An order was drawn on the City Treasurer for the sum of \$647.09 to pay for a team, of horses, harness and expenses of F. P. Hurst in purchasing same for the City. Albert Dingess was appointed at this meeting special police.

At a special meeting held June 7, 1913, I. P. Baer tendered his resignation as City Attorney. E. H. Greene was duly appointed to fill the unexpired term. On motion U. B. Buskirk, Chief of Police, was requested to tender his resignation on or before June 11, 1913.

Special meeting held June 30, the resignation of U. B. Buskirk as Chief of Police, was accepted and J. M. Hen-

derson appointed to fill the vacancy and his salary was fixed at \$75 per month.

Adjourned meeting held August 26, 1913, the resignation of Burley White, a member of the Council, was tendered and accepted and W. B. Johnson was appointed to fill the unexpired term

At a regular meeting held September 4 we find a notation reading thus: "It appearing to Council that R. W. Buskirk, Assessor of the City of Logan, having removed from the state, on motion the office was declared vacant. J. E. Peck, Jr., was then appointed to fill the unexpired term.

A special election was held on October 11, 1913, to authorize the Council to issue bonds for the purpose of raising funds to the amount of \$50,000 for the purpose of paving, curbing, sewerage and otherwise improving the streets and alleys of the city. Result: For Bonds, 246; Against Bonds, 25.

At a special meeting held on April 20, 1914, Albert Dingess was discharged as special police.

Regular meeting held May 7, the resignation of Albert Dingess as Street Commissioner was received and accepted by the Council and James Jones was appointed to the position at a salary of \$60 per month.

At an adjourned meeting held June 4, 1914, the resignation of J. M. Moore, a member of the Council, was received and accepted and L. G. Burns was elected by the Council to fill the unexpired term.

An estimate furnished the Council at a meeting held August 11, 1914, shows the valuation of the real estate lying in the city to amount to the sum of \$1,077,653, and the valuation of the personal property to be \$829,951, while the railway and other taxable property in the city to be \$332,384

Regular meeting held September 3, 1914, the salary of the Chief of Police was increased from \$75 to \$77 per month.

Regular meeting held December 17, the resignation of Robert Bland was received and accepted by the Council to

take effect December 18, 1914, thereupon James E Greever resigned as Recorder and was elected by Council to the office of Mayor.

At an adjourned meeting held December 19, Elbert Johnson was elected by Council to the position of Recorder.

Regular meeting held March 3, 1915, I. P. Baer was appointed Recorder to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Elbert Johnson.

The canvas of the ballots cast in the city election held on the first day of April, 1915, shows the following results:

Democratic Ticket: Mayor, J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., 249; Recorder, I. P. Baer, 246; Assessor, Ford McDonald, 249; R. R. Buskirk, 249; Councilmen, George Justice, 238; George Aldredge, 238; W. D. Phipps, 221; F. S. Martin, 234.

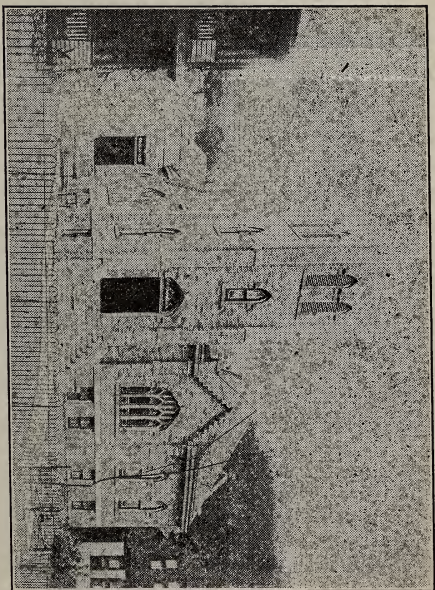
Republican Ticket: Mayor, O. J. Deegan, 209; Recorder, Robert Claypool, 203; Assessor, T. C. Whited, 201; Treasurer, Cecil Aldredge, 208; Councilmen, Steven Herald, 217; Thomas Wilson, 227; A. J. Lacy, 214; Richard Kirk, 222; Layne Whitman, 218.

"For Cows," 113; "Against Cows," 51.

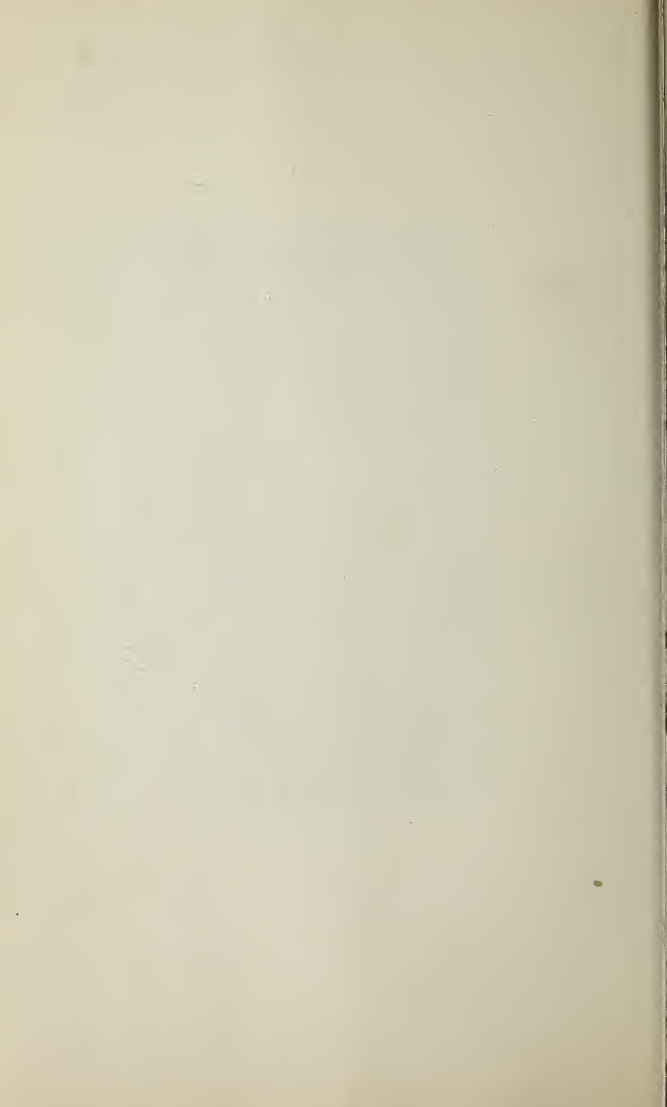
Special meeting held May 1, 1915, for the purpose of appointing officers for the next two years resulted in the nomination and election of the following parties: For Chief of Police, C. O. Riffe, who received 3 votes; John Cary, who received 2 votes; and Hibbard Hatfield. James Jones and James Deskins were nominated for the office of Street Commissioner and Jones received 4 votes and Deskins 1. J. B. McCorkle was elected City Engineer and E. H. Greene was elected City Attorney.

At a special meeting held May 1, C. O. Riffe tendered his resignation as Chief of Police and upon a vote of the Council John Cary received 4 votes and Hibbard Hatfield 1. Cary, therefore, was elected to the position and Hatfield was made police and each of their salaries were fixed at \$75 per month.

Regular meeting held July 1, 1915, the salary of the



First Baptist Church



Street Commissioner was raised from \$60 to \$65 per month.

Special session held July 6, the resignation of John Cary, Chief of Police was received and accepted by the Council.

Special session held July 15, Hibbard Hatfield was elected by the council to fill the unexpired term of Chief of Police and James Jones was appointed police.

A valuation of all the real estate lying in the city of Logan made and recorded at a meeting of the Council held August 10, 1915, shows real estate to the value of \$12,557,-050, and personal property to the value of \$975,650, while the railway and other property assessed by the Board of Public Works show a valuation of \$126,263.

At a regular meeting held September 2, the City Engineer was ordered to place numbers on all the houses in the corporate limits.

At regular meeting held May 4, 1916, on motion the following resolution was adopted and the City Attorney and Recorder were directed to take up the matter with the Public Service Commission of the State: "Whereas, our Health Officer, Dr. McDonald, has on many occasions in his reports condemned the present depot of the C. & O. Railway and reported that sanitary conditions are irreparable, that the rooms are inadequate in size, that no janitor is employed to care for the sanitary keeping of this depot, and that the men's toilet has had to be kept under lock and key by reason of no janitor. Whereas, the Logan station is shown by the C. & O. annual report to be over \$600,000 above any other station on its system and that conveniences are nil compared with its importance. That the officials have delayed from time to time any plans for the improvement of present conditions. That the sanitary conditions are fearful and dangerous to the public health and the present depot is inadequate and cannot be made efficient as the report of the said health officer sets forth, therefore, Be it resolved, That the Public Service Commission be and is hereby requested to make an immediate investigation and

require the C. & O. Railway Co. to give to this city the conveniences necessary for the care of the public commensurate quarters with the sanitary conveniences necessary and janitor to maintain and keep same." Passed by the Council at regular meeting held on the fourth day of May, 1916.

Special meeting held May 13, 1916, "Upon motion duly seconded, James Jones, policeman, is hereby declared discharged from the Police force of the city of Logan. The salary of the said Jones to stop from the date of his leaving the city on the tenth day of May, 1916." The names of Mitch Henderson, S. B. Bess and W. A. Miller were presented to the Council as candidates for the position and upon written ballot, Henderson received two votes and Bess received two votes, whereupon the said balloting resulting in a tie the Mayor cast his vote in favor of Henderson and Mitch Henderson was declared elected to fill the unexpired term, and his salary fixed at \$75 per month and 50 cents additional for each fine collected.

Regular meeting held July 20, 1916, Hibbard Hatfield, tendered his resignation as Chief of Police and the Council accepted the same, whereupon Mitch Henderson was elected to fill the position of Chief and Eli Gore was elected to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Henderson. The salaries of the two officers to remain \$75 per month.

The Churches of Logan

The First Baptist Church

The Aracoma Baptist Church was the first church to be built in Logan and the church was first organized April 2, 1891, at a meeting held in the home of Rev J. M. Wood, in what is known as the old Turley house located on the corner, diagonally across Main and Coal streets from the location of the old frame church building. The constituent

members were: Rev. J. M. Wood, Mrs. J. M. Wood, Alice Wood, Laura Wood, Prudence Wood, Mrs. M. C. Shumate, A. S. Kelley and J. Cary Alderson. At the same meeting in which the organization was made Mrs. Lucy Keadle was received for baptism. Rev. J. M. Wood was the first pastor and J. Cary Alderson was chosen church clerk. The old records show occasional business meetings held during the next three or four years while the meetings of the church were held in various places as the church owned no house of worship. Some meetings were held in the home of the pastor, some in the home of H. C. Ragland, and others in the court house and in the house of the M. E. Church, South.

In 1890 Major J. A. Nighbert deeded to the Baptists and Christians jointly a lot on the south side of Main street at the foot of Coal street for the building of a house of worship. The house was erected in 1892 but was not finished and ready for use until 1894. The most of the expense of the building was borne by Major Nighbert, others contributing in smaller amounts. The trustees named in the deed were: L. D. Chambers, J. Cary Alderson, H. C. Ragland, J. A. Nighbert, J. B. Buskirk, S. S. Altizer, R. W. Peck, M. F. French, and F. M. White. In August, 1891, Major Ragland was chosen deacon, and the same year the church asked for admission into the Guyandotte Association, sending as delegates, H. C. Ragland, Alfred Buskirk, and J. Cary Alderson. The minutes record a resolution to organize a Sunday school, beginning June 4, 1894.

Rev. J. M. Wood served for about one year as pastor, covering parts of 1891 and 1892. Rev. W. G. Hoover immediately succeeded him and served one year. Mr. Hoover was followed by Rev. M. A. Kelly. After these brief pastorates there was a long interval in which the church had no pastor. The next was Rev. J. A. Crawn who served four or five years, ending his work with the church in 1911. These four pastors gave the church only part of their time, devoting the rest to missionary work over the county. Rev. W. L. Richardson was called to the pastorate for full time

in 1911 and remained with the church until April, 1913. Rev. W. S. Bradshaw, a very earnest and most excellent preacher, began work as pastor of this church August 1, 1913, and is with the church at this writing.

Through the will of the late H. C. Ragland, the parsonage and the lot upon which it stands, came into the possession of the church at the death of Mrs. Ragland, which occurred in April, 1914. In 1911 the share of the Christian church in the old property was bought by the Baptist church and in the spring of 1915 the old lot was given to Judge J. B. Wilkinson in exchange for the lot on the east side of the parsonage. The church began at once the construction of a new church and the work proceeded rapidly until the time of its dedication November 21, 1915. The church house cost a little more than \$23,000 and is a handsome brick structure with commodious auditorium and Sunday school rooms. There is a handsome parlor alongside of the Sunday school rooms and convenient and airy rooms in the basement under its entire structure. The choir loft is supplied with a good M. P. Moller pipe organ. A week was given to the dedication services in which the speakers were Rev. M. L. Wood, D. D., of Huntington; Rev. E. E. White, of Weston; Rev. J. J. Cook, of Huntington; Rev. A. S. Kelly, Ph. D., of Charleston; and Rev. T. C. Johnson, D. D., of Charleston. An organ recital was given by Mr. W. Andrew McNeilis, of Chillicothe, Ohio. The dedication sermon was preached in the presence of a great throng by Rev. G. R. Robbins, D. D., of Cincinnati, and was followed by a beautiful and impressive ceremony of dedication.

In July, 1916, Rev. J. C. Massee, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church of Dayton, Ohio, spent two weeks in meetings in this church. The work of Dr. Massee was noted for the power and appeal of the sermons preached. The Baptist General Association of West Virginia is to meet with this church October 10, 1916.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Logan

Methodism, in the Guyan Valley, as elsewhere, was the pioneer faith. The early settlers coming from the east of the Allegheny mountains had among them those who believed and taught "this way." There are no definite records at hand which give the exact date of the first organization, but the Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1850. At that time we find the work being carried on in the name of the Logan Circuit.

We also have a record of Bishop Francis Asbury, who bore the distinction of being the first American Bishop, traveling through this section some time between 1800 and 1810. We have a record that Bishop Asbury passed through the Guyan Valley from his home in Virginia on his way to Kentucky and we are led to believe that this journey led him through Wyoming county, to the Guyan river, thence down the river and it is possible that Bishop Asbury has passed over the present site of the city.

From the year of 1850 forward there has been a regular assignment of pastors to this field. Some of the noted men of the early days labored here and at least one left his body to sleep beneath the sod of Logan county, being Harry Todd who was at the time pastor of the church at Logan and going to Big Creek in the lower part of the county he became sick and after a few days' illness he died and was buried on Big Creek.

The first church house to be built in the city of Logan was the one discarded a little more than a year ago. The author is in error in stating in the article relative to the First Baptist Church that this was the first church for we found upon further investigation that these churches were constructed at the same time and by the same builders and there being a contest on between the churches at the time as to which would be completed first. The Methodist church was completed just a short time in advance of the Aracoma Baptist church.

This church was completed about 1890 or near that time. It was a plain frame structure, but it served the purpose well at that time.

Early in the year 1915 under the pastorate of Rev Guy Coffman work was begun on the erection of the new and commodious "Nighbert Memorial" Church on Coal street, which now stands as a monument to the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion of the little band composing the membership of this church. The name is given in recognition of the fact that Major Nighbert was a moving factor in the erection of the first building and a leader in the effort for the uplift of the community. This present building, which was dedicated June 18, 1916, Rev. W. F. McMurray, General Secretary of Board of Extension, of Lexington, Ky., preaching the dedicatory sermon, has a value of about \$42,000, exclusive of the very comfortable parsonage home which stands on another street.

At present there are about 200 in the membership of the church, about 250 in the Sunday school enrollment, a very creditable Epworth League and a flourishing Woman's Missionary Society. In fact, there are about all the departments recognized in Methodism represented in this church.

With such an equipment Methodism in this community should be an aggressive force that would make itself felt in every movement for the betterment of the people, and being an evangelistic church from the beginning it will, no doubt, continue to make full proof of its ministry and give a good account of itself in all the years to come.

The following is a list of the pastors of this church from the time of its construction here in Logan: Harry Todd, in 1891; L. E. Harrison, in 1892; B. S. Chambers, during the years 1893 and 1894; H. B. Hewlett, in 1895; J. K. Bevins, during 1896 and 1897; H. F. Rice, in 1898; F. F. Shannon, in 1899; B. M. Keith, in 1900 and 1901; W. H. Nekkirk, in 1902; I. F. J. McKinister in 1903; D. K. Young, during 1904; C. B. Morris, during 1905, 1906 and 1907; C. A. Bly, in 1908; J. R. Mullins, during 1909 and 1910; Guy

Coffman, during the years of 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914. In the year 1915, Rev. W. L. Reid, of Parkersburg, W. Va., who had been filling the position of Presiding Elder for the Parkersburg District was called to Logan to take the pastorate of this church.

Rev. Reid is a brilliant man and a very earnest preacher and an excellent pastor.

The Christian Church of Logan

The work of the Disciples in this field first began under the leadership of Alexander Lunsford, better known as "Daddy" Lunsford, who came into this field from Virginia immediately following the Civil war. On his way to the Guyan Valley he preached at every cross-road, school house, or residence where he could get together a congregation of people to hear him. He blazed the religious trail through what is now Mingo county and was the pioneer preacher of the Disciples in Logan. He was an itinerant preacher and for several years traveled over a vast section of this country preaching and spreading the gospel exhorting, converting and baptizing the early settlers, and among the number who were converted through his preaching were James Chafin and W. D. Garrett, better known by the people of Logan county as "Uncle Dyke." "Daddy" Lunsford preached, when in Logan, in the old log court house that was used in those days.

During this time he preached a strong sermon beneath the shade of a peach tree which stood near the mouth of Peach Creek, and from which the creek derived its name. His labors here on that day resulted in the conversion of a number of people who were immediately taken to the river and immersed. Lunsford died while in the service of the Lord, in the year of 1899, and his body lies buried in our cemetery beside the body of his wife. His daughter, Mrs. Belle Justice, mother of Con Chafin, our prosecuting attorney lives in the city at the home of Mr. Chafin at the present time.

James Chafin and "Uncle Dyke" Garrett, who were converted under the preaching of Lunsford, took up the work of the Lord and we are proud to state that "Uncle Dyke" is in our midst at the present time and while he is growing old he has never lost the religious energy or the love of the work and is, today, busily engaged in the Lord's vineyard and doing all within his power to advance the Master's cause while he remains on earth.

"Uncle Dyke" has some rather unique sayings, proving thereby that "Billy" Sunday was not altogether original in his sayings and one frequently used by him is the following: "Some people call themselves soldiers for Jesus who have never 'busted' a cap at the devil." James Chafin died some years ago in Wyoming county.

Marion Covet came into the county during this time and assisted in the work and it is related that upon one occasion while he was engaged in holding services at the mouth of Peach Creek, he was interrupted by some men who were drunk. This led him to remark: "I would love to take God's mattock and dig the devil out of all drunkards."

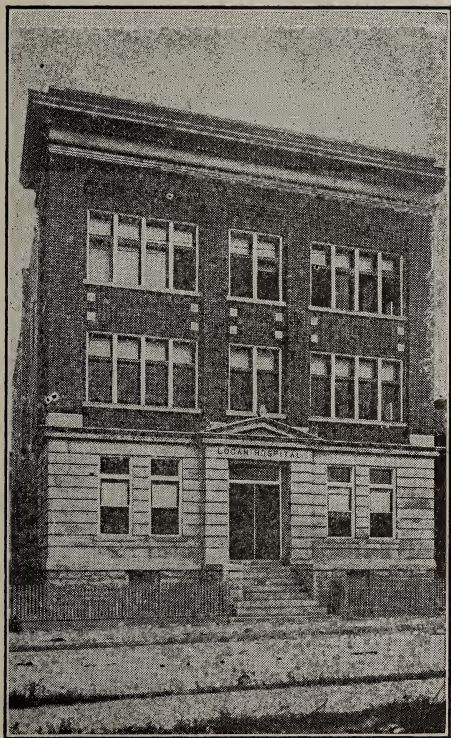
F. S. McNeeley, better known in those days as "Phaub" was baptized by "Uncle Dyke" Garrett and became a preacher in this field.

Then about 25 years ago G. W. Ogden, District Evangelist under the West Virginia Christian Missionary Society came from over in Raleigh and endeavored to gather together the scattered Disciples and establish churches in this valley. In this he was partially successful.

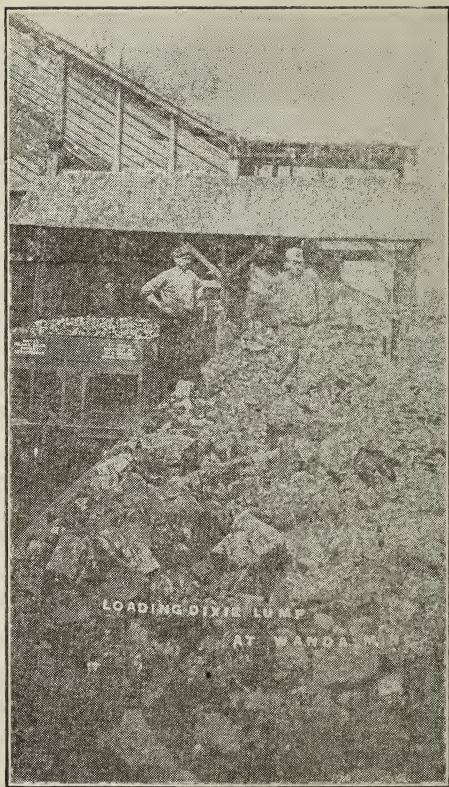
A little later A. M. Dial who had been converted under the preaching of James Chafin, assisted in the work. Rev. Dial is now located at Louisa, Ky.

B. G. Ritchie, who is now located in the southern part of the state, along the Virginia border, was one of the parties converted under the ministry of Marion Covet.

The gentlemen in this field to be engaged in the ministerial work during the latter years are J. Greene McNeeley, Lewis Chafin, of upper Main Island Creek, M. K.



Logan Hospital



Diamond, of Barnabus, and Smith Vance of Monitor Junction, who has just recently been ordained.

Of the above ministers, Rev. J. Greene McNeeley is located in Logan, and has for the past thirty years been engaged in the service of the Lord. During this time he has preached in almost every nook and corner of the county. He has officiated at the marriage of a greater number of people of Logan county than any other minister within her borders. He has married numbers of people and then performed the funeral services for them at their death. He has also married parties and in later years married their children. Rev. McNeely is now in the prime of life and is just as zealous, just as ambitious and full of the Spirit as ever and continues to do valiant service for the Master.

The Christian Church in Logan was organized in 1890 or 1892 and the congregation worshiped in the building constructed by Major Nighbert and used jointly by them and the Aracoma Baptist church.

They continued to use this place of worship until 1912, when they disposed of their half interest in the union building and purchased the lot upon which the present church building now stands.

Evangelist A. Linkletter of the West Virginia Christian Missionary Society came to Logan in 1906 and held a revival service at which there were many converted and on August 6, 1906, the Christian church was organized with a membership of 46.

W. D. Garrett and J. Greene McNeely were called to fill half time as pastors of the church until 1911 when John S. Simpson was called for full time. After this time the church was supplied temporarily until February 1, 1913, when Joel Lee Jones, the present pastor, was called. During the first year of the ministry of Rev. Jones the congregation worshiped in the temporary court house on the corner of Coal and Stratton streets. During this year the pastor's residence at 431 Main street was built and during the following year the frame house of worship, the first owned

solely by the Christian congregation, was built. During these three and a half years of Rev. Jones' ministry the membership of the congregation has grown from 64 to 250. The church has a graded Sunday school of a membership of 250. The congregation is planning at this writing to begin on August 20, 1916, a revival service in their church and the pastor will be assisted by C. H. Hohgatt, a noted evangelistic singer of Chicago.

Within the next five years it is the intention of the congregation to construct a modern building for a house of worship and needless to say that when constructed it will compare favorably with the other churches of the city.

Some of the rivival services that have been held in this church during the past few years were conducted by Roud Shaw, of Harper's Ferry, Ky., in 1912; O. G. White, of Bethany, W. Va., in 1913; and Rev. W. B. Hendershot, of Huntington, W. Va., in 1916; at which many were converted to the Lord's cause.

Joel Lee Jones, the present pastor, is a young man, a learned and scholarly divine and an able orator. Rev Jones has taken a deep interest in civic affairs since coming to Logan and has had the courage to denounce sin, both in public and from the pulpit. He is deeply interested in educational affairs and has taught one session in the high school of Logan and expects to teach again during the coming session, filling the position of instructor in English and Foreign languages on the high school faculty.

Methodist Episcopal Church, of Logan

Willim Hinchman, of Monroe county, Virginia, moved to and settled at the mouth of Rich Creek in Logan county, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Not willing to rear his family apart from the religious influences, while he was no Christian at that time himself, and his wife being a Methodist, he invited a Methodist preacher to come into the wilderness to preach to them the story of Christ and

was freely offered a place of rest and shelter for the itinerant preacher.

This was at the nearest date, according to the most authentic information which was given by Joseph W. Hinchman, grandson of William Hinchman, one hundred and fourteen years ago.

This home, with the increase of population, was not large enough to meet the increasing demands of the community. The idea of a church was promulgated and a log one was erected on the east side of the Guyan river, one half mile below the present town of Wilbur.

No records are available as to whom the first pioneer preacher was but traditional records are that Rev. Arters was early in the field, then in succession Revs. Hair, Reed, Hinman, Richard Brooks, and J. J. Doliver, D. D., father of ex-United States Senator Doliver.

In the meory of George F. Browning, of Logan, there was Methodist preaching in Logan proper sixty-five years ago. Benjamin Hager being the preacher in charge. He the cross. Their only place for worship was the Hinchman home. This for years was not only a place of worship but covered quite a large territory as circuit rider, reaching his appointments about every four weeks. Logan was one of them. His successors in part were Robert Hager, Crislip and Vanlinden Sanford, with D. H. K. Dix as junior preacher. Through the earnest efforts of the above and others of Methodist faith the true standard of the Bible Christian life was planted in this locality, with Logan as a station. J. W. Bedford, D. D., began his ministry in Logan and adjoining counties and earned the title of "Walking Joe." He, in 1906, came to serve a few Methodists in Logan. He organized the present church and laid the foundations and began the superstructure of the church now standing on Stratton street, which was completed in 1906, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. A. B. Riker, D. D., now pastor of a church in Parkersburg, W. Va. J. S. Thornburg took charge of the church in Logan in 1906

and he with a few earnest, faithful helpers pushed the church to a successful completion and continued to serve the church for four years as pastor.

J. G. Dickey was appointed to the Logan church by the West Virginia Conference on October 10, 1910, and served as pastor for two years. He was succeeded by Rev. R. A. Lemasters, who took up the work and with affliction in his home and somewhat discouraged he pushed the work to the close of one year. R. H. Skaggs was then appointed to, and took charge of the church work in October, 1913. With zest he pushed the work to the doubling of the membership. J. H. Funk, his successor, the present pastor, took up the church work October 10, 1915.

Rev. Funk, in the estimation of his congregation, is one of the most popular pastors they have ever had in Logan. He is an able preacher and has the respect and love of his members as well as all those that are fortunate enough to know him.

Presbyterian Church of Logan

A historical sketch of this church must necessarily be brief because the existance of the church has not been so long .

In looking over some of the sessional records the pastor of the church finds that the first Presbyterian minister to visit this field was Dr. Newton Donaldson of, Huntington, and Dr. Ernest Thompson, of Charleston, in 1903. After preaching at Logan these men recommended to the Kanawha Presbytery the opening of a permanent field here. For several years the Presbyterial Evangelist visited this field and preached at regular intervals instructing and enlightening the people.

In the spring of 1906 Rev. M. E. Hansel accepted the call from the Home Mission Committee to become Stated Supply and organize a church as soon as possible. That same year a petition was presented to Kanawha Presbytery

for the organization. This was granted and under the leadership of Rev. C. W. McDonald, Evangelist, a congregational meeting was held in January, 1915, and Rev. F. C. Brown, the present pastor, was called to become pastor of the Logan church alone. He entered upon his duties in June, 1915.

The Lord has blessed both pastor and people in their fellowship. A splendid brick manse has been built, the membership has doubled and the church has become self-sustaining in the past year. At present the congregation is raising a fund for the erection of a new church in the not far distant future, the present quarters having become too small. The future of the church is bright and it endeavors to do its share in advancing the Kingdom of the Lord in Logan.

The Poets of Logan

Logan gains quite a bit of notriety from the fact that the song of "Ben Bolt" was written here by its author, Dr. Thomas Dunn English. The writer is indebted to Mrs. Vicie Nighbert, for the permission so graciously given, for the copying of this song and the poem "Rafting on the Guy-andotte," written by the same author. These poems were extracted from a volume of "American Ballads," all of which were composed by Dr. English and published in a volume, a copy of which was presented to James W. Nighbert by Dr. English, the fly-leaf of the volume bearing this inscription: "Jas. W. Nighbert, with the compliments of the Author." For the information relating to Dr. English we are indebted to Mrs. Vicie Nighbert, who gave us the information as told to her by her mother, and to Mr. A. S. Bryan, an old citizen, now in his 80th year and living at the present time on Stratton street in our city. Mr. Bryan was personally acquainted with Dr. English, having at one time been postmaster of the town and employing

Dr. English to attend to the duties of the office, English bearing the title of assistant postmaster.

What year Dr. English came to Logan or from whence he came is not known. It is supposed he came from New Jersey, for after leaving Logan he returned to New Jersey and resided in Newark. Dr. English was twice elected to Congress from New Jersey during the latter years of his life, and while filling the position of Congressman he did so while totally blind, being led about the halls of Congress by an attendant.

The year of his death is not known. Dr. English came to Logan some time previous to the "fifties" and remained here for about seven and one-half years. We have an official record of him being here in the year 1852, that being the year he held the office of mayor, but what year he left here is not known. During the time he was here he left Logan, presumably on a business trip, and on his return he was accompanied by a woman with two children. Dr. English announced that while gone he married a widow lady, but rumors had it at the time that while gone he stole the wife of some man and brought her back with him. It was also rumored at that time that a man, deaf and blind, followed the couple as far as Guyandotte and told there that his wife and two children had been stolen from him and brought here to some of these mountain wildernesses. The people here at that time were inclined to believe part of this story to be facts, from the fact that the woman was never allowed to visit to any extent and she always carried a look of apprehension. She was only permitted a few friends and was often seen by them weeping and appeared to be in deep trouble. If this be true, the older citizens are of the opinion that the marriage was legalized after their coming to Logan, for it is known that Dr. English had, by an act of the General Assembly, the name of the children changed to English.

Dr. English was an eccentric character, a man of brilliant brain, a mixer in medicine and law, politics and

science, and altogether a man highly intellectual. While here he was wont to visit the shade of the old elm trees that stood by the bank of the Guyandotte near the residence of Mrs. Nighbert. It was beneath the shade of the old elm tree that stands today by the railroad bridge that spans the Guyandotte that he composed the song "Ben Bolt" which has emanated from the throats of thousands. Dr. English was a frequent visitor to the home of the Lawsons, and this being the place where they resided and a beautiful site, affording a quantity of shade and a cool breeze, it is only natural that he should choose this spot for his writings; but the story to the effect that this song was dedicated to "Alice Lawson" is only the fabric of some elastic imagination, for there was at that time none of the Lawson children bearing the name of Alice, nor were any of the girls at that time large enough to draw the attention of Dr. English. However, the poem is a beautiful gem of thought and we are pleased to give it publication here just as it is taken from the volume of the author:

Ben Bolt

Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt—

Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown,
Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile,
And trembled with fear at your frown?
In the old church-yard in the valley, Ben Bolt,
In a corner obscure and alone,
They have fitted a slab of the granite so grey,
And Alice lies under the stone.

Under the hickory-tree, Ben Bolt,
Which stood at the foot of the hill,
Together we've lain in the noonday shade
And listened to Appleton's mill.
The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,
The rafters have tumbled in,

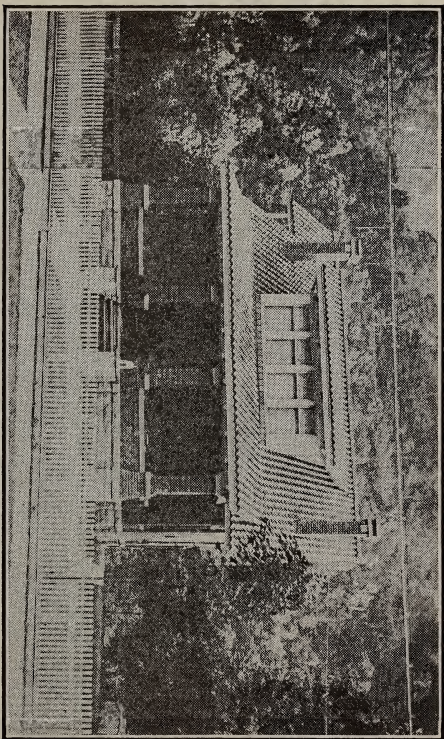
And a quiet which crawls round the walls as you gaze
Has followed the olden din.

Do you mind of the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt,
At the edge of the pathless wood,
And the button-ball tree with its motley limbs,
Which nigh by the door step stood?
The cabin to ruin has gone, Ben Bolt,
The tree you would seek for in vain;
And where once the lords of the forest waved
Are grass and the golden grain.

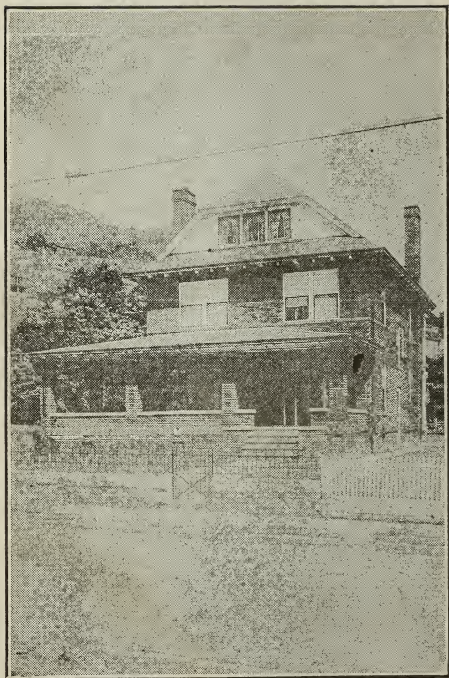
And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt,
With the master so cruel and grim,
And the shaded nook in the running brook
Where the children went to swim?
Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt,
The spring of the brook is dry,
And of all the boys who were schoolmates then
There are only you and I.

There is change in the things I loved, Ben Bolt,
They have changed from the old to the new;
But I feel in the deeps of my spirit the truth,
There never was change in you.
Twelvemonths twenty have past, Ben Bolt,
Since first we were friends, yet I hail
Your presence a blessing, your friendship a truth,
Ben Bolt of the salt-sea gale.

Then we follow with the poem "Rafting on the Guy andotte," a beautiful poem when taken together with the thought that this is a vivid description of the logs that have been for years rafted down the old Guyana. We feel that this will be appreciated more by the older citizens who have been in years past engaged in this occupation:



Residence of Naaman Jackson, Cashier of First National Bank



Residence of T. E. Brown

Rafting on the Guyandotte

Who at danger never laughed,
Let him ride upon a raft
Down Guyan, when from the drains
Pours the flood from many rains,
And a stream no plummet gauges
In a furious freshet rages.
With a strange and rapturous fear
Rushing water he will hear;
Woods and cliff-sides darting by,
These shall terribly glad his eye.
He shall find his life blood leaping
Feel his brain with frenzy swell;
Faster with the current's sweeping;
Hear his voice in sudden yell
Rising to a joyous scream
O'er the roar of the raging stream.
Never a horseman bold who strides
Mettled steed and headlong rides,
With a loose and flowing rein,
On a bare and boundless plain;
Never a soldier in a fight,
When the strife was at its height,
Charging through its slippery gore
'Mid bayonet gleam and cannon-roar
Never a sailor, helm in hand,
Out of sight of dangerous land,
With the storm-winds driving clouds
And howling through the spars and shrouds—
Feels such wild delight as he
On the June rise riding free.
Thrice a hundred logs together
Float as lightly as a feather;
On the freshet's foaming flow,
Swift as arrows shoot they go
Past the overhanging trees,

Jutting rocks—beware of these—
Over rapids, round the crooks,
Over eddies that fill the nooks,
Swirling, whirling, hard to steer,
Manned by those who know no fear.
Tough-arm raftsmen guide each oar,
Keeping off the mass from shore;
While between the toiling hands
Mid-raft there the pilot stands,
Watching the course of the rushing sluice
From the top of the art-flored, rough caboose.
Well it is, in the seething hiss
Of a boiling, foaming flood like this,
That the oars are stoutly boarded
And each log so safely corded
That we might ride on the salt-sea tide,
Or over a cataract safely glide.
If the pins from hickory riven
Were not stout and firmly driven,
Were the cross-trees weak and limber,
Woe befall your raft of timber
If the withes and staple start
And the logs asunder part,
Off each raftsman then would go
In the seething, turbid flow,
And the torrent quick would bear him
To a place where they could spare him.
Brawny though he be of limb,
Full of life and nerve and vim,
Like a mermaid though he swim,
Little hope would be for him.
Hither the logs would go and thither;
But the jolly raftsman—whither?

Now we pass the hills that throw
Glassy shadows far below;

Pass the leaping, trembling rills,
Ploughing channels in the hills;
Pass the cornfields green that glide
(We seem moveless on the tide)
In a belt of verdure wide,
Skirting us on either side.
Now a cabin meets us here,
Coming but to disappear.
Now a lean and russet deer
Perks his neck and pricks his ear;
Then, as we rise up before him,
Feels some danger looming o'er him,
Thinks the dark mass bodes him ill,
Turns and scurries up the hill.
Now some cattle, at the brink,
Stooping of the flood to drink,
Lift their heads awhile to gaze
In a sleepy, dull amaze;
Then they, lest we leap among them,
Start as though a gadfly stung them.
Past us in a moment fly
Fields of maze and wheat and rye;
Dells and forest-mounds and meadows
Float away like fleeting shadows;
But the raftsmen see not these—
Sharp they look for sunken trees,
Stumps with surface rough and ragged,
Sandstone reefs with edges jagged,
Hidden rocks at the rapids' head,
New-made shoals in the river's bed;
Steering straight as they pass the comb
Of the sunken dam and its cradle of foam.
Now through narrow channel darting,
Now upon a wide reach starting,
Now they turn with shake and quiver
In a short bend of the river.

Tasking strength to turn the oar
That averts them from the shore.
Ah—they strike. No—missed it barely;
They have won their safety fairly.
Now they're in the straight chute's center;
Now the rapids wild they enter.
Whoop—that last quick run has brought her
To the eddying wide back-water.
There's the sawmill—now for landing;
Now to bring her up all standing.
Steady—brace yourselves—a jar
Thrills her, stranded on the bar.
Out with lines, make fast and rest
On the broad Ohio's breast.

Where's the fiddle? Boys, be gay:
Eighty miles in half a day.
Never a pin nor cross-tie started,
Never a saw-log from us parted,
Never a better journey run
From the morn to set of sun.
Oh, what pleasure, how inviting,
Oh, what rapture, how exciting,
If among your friends there be
One who something rare would see,
One who dullness seeks to change
For a feeling new and strange,
To the logger's camp-ground send him,
To a ride like this commend him—
Ride that pain and sorrow dulces,
Stirring brains and quickening pulses,
Make him a happier man
Who has coursed the fierce Guyan
When the June-rain freshet swells it,
And to yellow rage impels it.

It was while gathering data for this book that the writer unearthed and brought to light another poet within our midst, in the person of James E. Greever, a practicing attorney of our city. The writer was permitted to read a couple of poems written by Mr. Greever during idle moments, but due to the extreme modesty of the author we were unable to obtain a copy for publication. However, we feel quite sure that future years will bring to light these gems of thought and send them forth for public approval.

On returning the little volume of poems to Mrs. Nighbert our attention was called to a poem entitled, "Found Dead in His Bed," which was written by Dr. English and is of local interest for the reason that the boy Benny, mentioned in the poem, was a son of a Mrs. Toney, living at the time on Big Creek, in this county. Tradition has it that the boy ran away from home in early life and after an absence of 31 years he returned to the home place and asked to be allowed to stay over night.

Although not knowing the stranger his mother permitted him to remain over night and the next morning the man was found dead in bed. Upon examination they discovered that the body was that of her long lost son. Identification being made by tatoo marks upon the arms.

Learning of the story Dr. English was moved to write the story in poem form, using the original mountain dialect:

Found Dead in Bed

"Dead in his bed thar, Miss Moser,
That's whar they found him today;
Kerried away without warnin'—

Took in a snap you mought say.
Smilin' as ef he war sleepin',

Both of his arms onder his head;
That was the kurriner's vardick—

"Stranger—found dead in his bed."

Yisterday he, at Squire Toney's,
Axt heap of questions of John;
Lookt like a right friendly pusson—
Now the lone creatur' is gone.
So I alow my pore Benny
Died is some place fur away—
Some place I'll never diskiver
Now twell my own dying day.

Some beggin' furriner? Skeercely.
Must hev bin powerful rich,
Had a gold watch in his poke thar,
Great heaps of greenbacks, an' sich.
What brought him yer to the mountings
Nobody ever found out or knows.
Come yer from off the Ohio,
Lookin' fer timber, I s'pose.

Aint sich an old man, he nuther—
Risin' I jedge, forty year;
Had an old mother, too, likely—
Some one as held him as dear.
So, p'r'aps, my own darlin' Benny,
Him that I never see,
Died fur away among strangers—
Died somewhere else fur from me.

Well, then, I'll tell you, Miss Moser,
Jes how the thing come to be
(No, I don't mind it a mossel;
'Tis ruther a comfort to me)—
Jes how the suckumst'nce hapint,
How, on a bright sumer day,
Thirty-one year come nex' August,
Benny, my boy, run away.

Benny was allus projectin'
Works that he'd kery right through.
Peert? Well, he was, and determined—
Jes what he sed he would do.
I let the honey, Mis Moser,
Do pooty much as he choose;
How could her son a lone widow,
How could a mother, refuse?

Hiram M'Comas—Dan's Hiram—
Lived up agin' the P'int Ridge,
Down in the Cany Branch Hollow
(Thar's whar the Yanks built the bridge
Time they and our folk war fightin') :
Hiram a sailor had bin,
But had come back to the mountings,
Sayin' he'd die with his kin.

Benny he took so to Hiram—
Hiram who lived by himself
Full half a mile on the mounting,
Back on the uppermost shelf;
Liked to hear Hiram tell stories
All about big ships that swim
Out on the salt, stormy ocean—
Hiram, he took some to him.

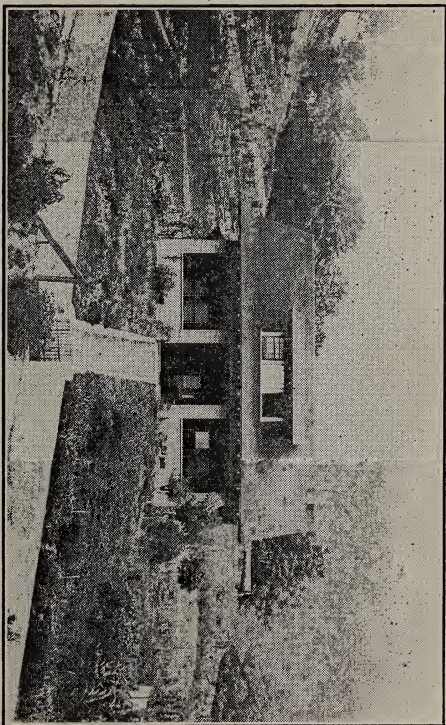
Well, I remember one mornin'
Forgyson's Nancy come down
Over the gap in the mounting,
Ridin' for store goods to town.
Benny come ridin' behind her—
He'd bin to Hiram's all night—
And ef that Hiram he hadn't
Marked him twell he was a sight.

I never see sich a figger
When the pore boy was ondressed—
Speckled tattooin', he called it,
Over his arms and his breast.
Over his right arm was an anchor;
Jes over that was a B;
Over the top was a criss-cross;
Onder it all was an E.

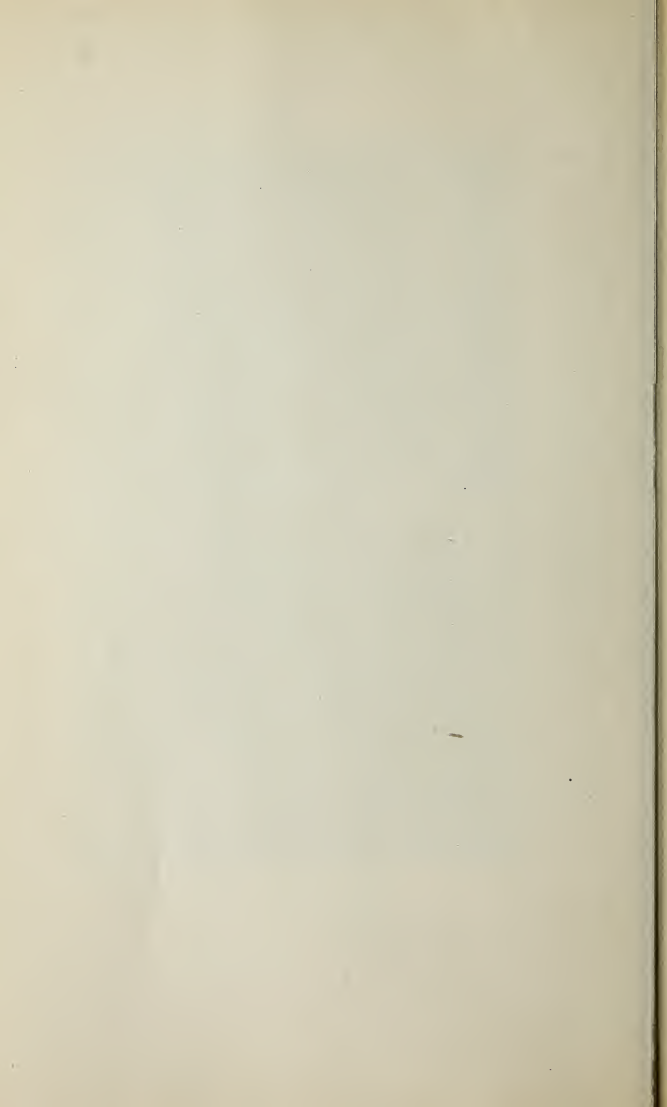
You may allow that I washed him
Tryin' to take it away;
Rubbed him an' scrubbed him all mornin',
Worked with him nigh half a day.
So I kept on tryin' an' tryin'
Ontwell I thought I'd hev died;
Then I gin out in a passion,
An' I sot down thar and cried.

Benny looked up, an' sed, "mother,
That's the way all sailors do."
"Do they?" sez I; "then I'll larn you
Hiram shan't play tricks on you."
Out came the switch from the corner,
An'—for my temper was riz—
Didn't I work on the creatur,'
Tannin' that body of his.

Benny he didn't and wouldn't
Let out a tear or a cry;
"Mother," he sed, "a true sailor
Wouldn't sing out ef he' die.
Never you mind, now you're lickin',
Make it a good one, for shore
You kin jes bet all your silver
Benny you'll never lick more.



Residence of S. B. Browning



“Tisn’t no use of your huggin’—
No, I won’t give you a kiss,
See, if I don’t make you sorry—
Sorry you’ve licked me like this.
I’ll run away for a sailor;
I’ll be a pride to my kin;
Never twell he’s a rich captain
You shell see Benny again’.

Then he run off up the hollow;
That didn’t give me a fright,
Reck’nin’ he’d gone off to Hiram’s,
Meanin’ to stay thar all night.
But when I sent up nex’ mornin’,
Through me it went with a jar,
When the word came back from Hiram’s,
Benny, he hadn’t been thar.

When we had raised all the country,
By-an’-by up come a man,
Sayin’ he’d seen sich a youngster
Down at the mouth of Guyan.
Thar was the last we could trace him;
That was the last place he’d bin;
Thirty-one years come next August——
I never saw him again’.

No, I’ve no hope that I’ll see him;
P’r’aps when I’m dead we may meet;
Wonder if He has a mother—
He that lies onder yan sheet?
Wonder if His arm is speckled?
Let’s turn the sleeve up, an’ see;
God—Oh my Benny—My captain,
Have you, then, come back to me?

Logan Chamber of Commerce

Along about the month of June in the year 1913, there came creeping into the broad and intellectual minds of S. B. Browning and Clarence McD. England, an idea that it would be an excellent thing for the city of Logan as well as the county, to organize a Chamber of Commerce, the object of which would be the betterment in every way of the city as well as the county. Accordingly these gentlemen invited several of the business men of the town to meet together for a discussion of the subject and at a social meeting held on the 9th day of May, 1913, the present Chamber of Commerce was launched. About thirty of the business men of the city formed the charter members and the first election of officers resulted in the election of the following: C. McD England, President, S. B. Browning, Vice President, and Robert Burns, Secretary. Dues were fixed at the sum of \$6 annually. The By-Laws provide that officers hold office for a term of one year and at the expiration of the first year J. J. Ross was elected President, S. Browning Vice President and F. S. Schuster, Secretary. Their administration was so satisfactory that at the expiration of their term they were again elected to serve again and are the present officers of this organization. Today the chamber has 110 members every one of whom believe in Logan. They believe nothing can stand in the way of her commercial advancement and prosperity, they believe in her past and her present and have absolute faith in her future.

This body of gentlemen, formed for the purpose of the up-building of this city and field has been a Godsend to the community for it has been through their untiring efforts that the schools, roads, sanitary conditions and every movement tending to the betterment of the county has been advanced to their present degree of perfection.

Being composed of men who are broad minded, energetic, ambitious and progressive, they have devoted their time, energy, means and untiring efforts for the betterment of Lo-

gan. These men are always busy but never so engrossed in their business that they will not spend a portion of their time to advance the interests of the county and it is indeed, a pleasure to be greeted by any of the members and spend a while in conversation with them. A man will leave them with a better feeling, happier that he is alive and allowed to enjoy the good fellowship, friendship and good will of such a splendid body of men. They are not in the least miserly or greedy for they stand with outstretched arms and extend to you an invitation to come to Logan, help to enjoy the blessings to be found here and to share in the wealth of this vast, rich field. We need you and if you will favor us with a trip of inspection you will find each and every member of the Chamber of Commerce ready and willing to lend you every effort to make your visit one of pleasure as well as profit and we feel sure that you will decide to cast your lot with us.

Should you see standing around any of the members with a hungry look upon his face it is not the result of an empty stomach, but a hungry desire to be of service to you and contribute his mite toward your pleasure while you may linger in our midst. With all this vast amount of industry, surrounding us on all sides, demanding a huge quantity of material of all kinds, Logan needs, and needs badly, many more plants and industries of all kinds, to supply these demands and the Chamber of Commerce stands ready at all hours to furnish you with any information you may desire, pertaining to this field, and they are bidding you come and see for seeing is believing. While they are all business men, they fear not competition, nor do they fight it, but on the other hand they invite it, for in the upbuilding of Logan they will be accomplishing the purpose of the organization and satisfying a desire to see a bigger, better and more progressive city.

What has been accomplished by this organization will be nothing in comparison to what they will accomplish, for with each new success scored by them only fires them with

the desire to do more and knowing these men as I do I venture to predict that their efforts that are so willingly being given for the interests of the county and city will be crowned with the glory of success well won and deserved for where there is a will a way will always be found and the Logan Chamber of Commerce, to use the vernacular of the street urchin, is "broke out" with the will.

Post Office and Postmasters

The author is indebted to Hon. Edward Cooper, Congressman from this Congressional District, for the information relating to the list of postmasters. Mr. Cooper secured for me this list from the files of the Post Office Department in Washington and it therefore cannot fail to be absolutely correct. The name of the office in the early period was Logan Court House, the name being changed on May 31, 1892. Since that time it has been known as Logan.

We find that the first postmaster to be appointed was Edwin Robertson, who was appointed May 17, 1826 who served until June 25, 1827 when John Lawson was appointed and took charge of the office. L. B. Lawson, succeeded John and the date of his appointment was October 8, 1831. Next came Anthony Lawson, Jr. who was appointed August 27, 1838 and he held office until April 28, 1847 when he was succeeded by R. A. Stratton. C. P. Bryan was the next incumbent who was appointed December 7, 1848. George E. Bryan, was the next postmaster under appointment dated September 2, 1850. He was succeeded by A. W. Hatfield, who was appointed February 3, 1852 who held office for a few months and was succeeded by J. A. Nighbert who was appointed October 16, 1852. Mr. Nighbert administered the postal affairs of Uncle Sam at Logan for a period of only sixty days when he was succeeded by E. T. Tiltotson, who was appointed December 16, 1852. A. S. Bryan, under appointment dated June 21, 1853, was the next man to take charge of the office and after five years of service he step-

ped down and gave way to Rufus Bryan who assumed the duties under appointment dated September 23, 1857. The Bryans along about this time appear to have made the office one of the family for we find that Rufus was succeeded by George E. Bryan, who took charge under appointment bearing date of June 25, 1860. A. C. Ferrell was the next man to meet with the approval of the administration and he received an appointment under date of August 1, 1860. Ferrell handled the office through the days of the Civil War but after its close he turned the reins over to J. R. Wheeler, who came in with an appointment bearing date of March 1, 1866. The next incumbent was the only postmistress Logan ever had to serve them with their mail, this being Pelima Cartwright who was appointed April 6, 1866 and held the office until May 21, 1867 when it was turned over to Thomas Buchanan. Buchanan held the office for nearly six years and then delivered it into the care and keeping of S. S. Altizer, who had received an appointment dated February 10, 1873.

On September 23, 1873, J. B. Buskirk received the appointment and took charge, being in turn succeeded by F. M. White, who bears the distinction of being Logan's postmaster at three different times. White received the appointment July 5, 1876 but held the office not quite two years when he relinquished the duties to R. E. Lowe to hold the office for about five months when he received another appointment June 14, 1878 and again was harnessed with the official duties of the office. Henry Clay Ragland, who in his day played a prominent part in the affairs of Logan was the next to be smiled on by the administration and he received an appointment June 23, 1881.

April 16, 1883, Uncle Sam informed F. M. White that he again could affix P. M. to his name and he waded into postal affairs once again. George W. Godby was next in favor and found an appointment for him dated October 24, 1884.

J. B. Buskirk, was the next receiver of the official plum and he was appointed April 24, 1885. M. W. Perry then

took charge of the postal business on June 11, 1899 who held the office about six months and delivered the key to L. C. White who came in with appointment dated January 20, 1890. M. W. Hawley was the last postmaster to have charge of the office while it bore the name of Logan Court House. He was appointed August 12, 1891. The name of the office was shortened by dropping the title of Court House on May 31, 1892 and on the same date George L. Carder assumed the duties. J. B. Buskirk was determined not to be out-done by F. M. White, and he again received an appointment for the third time dated May 4, 1893.

Benjamin O. Holland was the next to fall into the good graces of the administration and the office having at this time grown to such proportion that it was a paying proposition to the incumbent, Mr. Holland proceeded to hold on with both hands.

His first appointment was dated June 8, 1897 and he succeeded himself regularly until October 30, 1913, the political status having undergone a change James M. Moore, the present incumbent, looked good to the administration and he was told to hold his hat for the reception of the plum. Mr. Moore is the present postmaster and fills the position to the satisfaction of the people of Logan and he is surrounded with an office force that is equally efficient and accommodating.

Of course when the office was first established it was placed here as an office of the fourth class. All postmasters of the Fourth class offices receive a compensation to the amount of the cancellation at their respective offices. When the business of the office has grown to the point where the amount of cancellation exceeds \$1,000 the office is then advanced to the Third class and the postmaster's compensation fixed on a salary basis. We find the local office was advanced to the Third class on October 1, 1904, and the salary of the postmaster fixed at \$1,100. On July 1, 1905 the salary was increased to \$1,200. July 1, 1906 another increase of \$100 was tacked on to the postmaster's salary. The same

thing occurred on the first day of the next July, with the exception that the increase amounted to \$200. The salary remained at \$1,500 until July 1, 1910, when it was advanced to \$1,700. On the succeeding first day of July in the years 1912 and 1913 the office salary was again raised \$100 each year. In the year of 1914 it took a leap amounting to \$300 and the salary at this time was fixed at \$2,200 and the office advanced from Third to Second class. On July 1, 1915 the salary was again increased to \$2,300.

The gross receipts at any post office in the world is the best barometer to trade and if you go into any city and desire to know the amount of business being carried on in the place simply inquire of the postmaster the amount of postal receipts of his office and you have the information in a nutshell. Therefore we point with pride to the figures of the local office for the past eight years and leave it to the reader to draw the comparison in the figures.

Gross receipts of the post office for the year of 1908, \$4,325.71; 1909, \$4,520.90; 1910, \$5,817.41; 1911, \$6,680.27; 1912 \$5,097.25 1913, \$8,056.52; 1914, \$10,547.92; 1915, \$12,155.32; 1916, \$13.553.

The number of money orders issued last year with the exact amount remitted was, number issued, 9113, amount, \$109,928.76 with money order fees amounting to \$698.42.

The post office has at the present time 220 postal savings accounts with approximately \$1,300 on deposit.

Postmaster Moore is ably assisted by the following clerical force: R. R. Buskirk, Assistant Postmaster; H. R. Dodd, Money Order Clerk; C. B. Justice, Mailing Clerk; E. R. Brumfield, General Delivery and Stamp Clerk with Dallas McCormick filling the role of Janitor.

The office is now entitled to city delivery service and this would in all probability have been granted by the Department but for the fact that the business people of Logan are not very heartily in favor of the movement just at this time. We have also been promised a Federal building with which to care for the ever increasing amount of business

and we have it from United States Sen. William E. Chilton, that Logan will receive this building within the next two years.

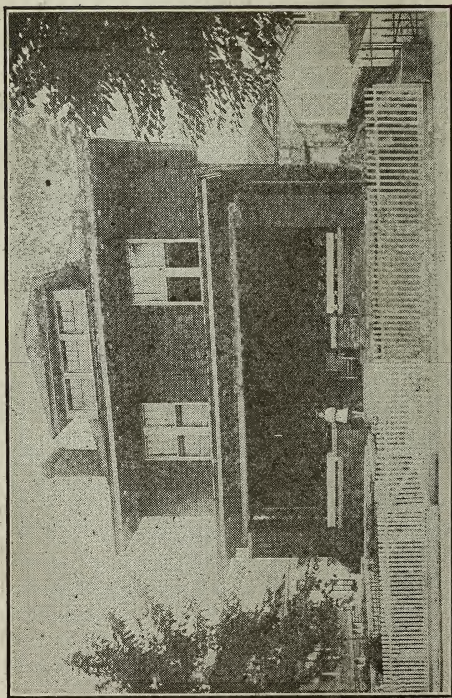
Logan Schools and School Houses

The hardest proposition encountered by the author in the preparation of this book was securing the following information relative to the early schools of Logan. We interviewed numbers of the older inhabitants, but owing to their faulty memories we were unable to obtain anything accurate. Nor were the county school officials able to give us any information regarding the schools of the early period. In making mention of this fact to Professor W. W. Hall of Stollings, who is District Superintendent of the free schools in Logan district, he graciously offered to secure as much information as he could from an old lady by the name of Sarah Dingess, who lives near his home. Thus, when we thought that we had exhausted every effort along this line, we were surprised and doubly appreciative of the efforts of Professor Hall, who secured for us the data from which the following article was compiled:

When the first settlers of Logan left the civilization of the East and came to the fertile Guyan Valley to carve homes for themselves and their children out of the forest, they brought with them a desire for schools for their offspring. One of the first pioneers of this Valley, Peter Dingess, very early in the last century, erected a pole cabin upon the ruins of the Indian lodges on the Big Island, for a school house. That was the first school house erected within the limits of Logan county. In **that** house the children of The Islands (the first name of Logan) were taught "readin', writin' and spankin'." After **they** ceased to use that house for school purposes, the people annoyed Mr. Dingess so much, wanting to live in the building, that he had his son, John, go out at night and burn it down. Thus the first school house for the children of Logan disappeared.



General View of McNaville Coal Operation of Logan Mining Company



Residence of C. McD. England

After the cabin on the Big Island ceased to be used for a school house, Lewis B. Lawson erected a round log house near the mouth of Dingess Run, where W. V. Vance now resides, for a school building. In that house George Bryan taught the children of Lawnsville (the name of Logan at that time) for a number of terms. A Mrs. Graves from Tennessee, wife of a Methodist circuit rider, also taught several terms there. Her work was of high order as a few of the older citizens yet attest.

A short time after Mr. Lawson built his school house at Dingess Run his brother, James, erected a school house on his land at the forks of Island Creek in the Old Fork Field, where J. W. Fisher now resides. The Rev. Totten, a famous and popular Southern Methodist circuit rider, taught the urchins of Aracoma (the name of Logan at that time) for several terms in the early 50's of the last century.

After the passage of the Free School Act by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1846, the people of Aracoma and Dingess Run erected a boxed building for a school house by the Big Rock in the narrows above Bill Ellis' hollow. The county paid the tuition of poor children in that school. Rev. Totten taught for several years in that house. He was teaching there when the Civil War began, when he discontinued his school, joined the Logan Wild Cats, marched away to Dixie, and never returned. Each of the three last named houses was washed away in the great flood in the year 1861.

When the Civil War was over and the soldiers had returned to their homes, they immediately set about to erect a school house. They built a hewn log house on the lower side of Bill Ellis' hollow. That was the first free school building erected within the present limits of the city of Logan. In that house one-armed Jim Sidebottom wielded the rod and taught the three R's. He was strict and a good teacher in his day. That house served as an institution of learning till in 1883 the Board of Education bought about an acre on the hill where the brick school houses now stand

from Hickman White. A few years later additional land was bought of John E. Floyd in order to get a haul road from Coal street opposite the residence of Joe Perry's to the school building. The old frame building was erected on the hill in 1883, and it furnished ample room for the children for more than two decades.

After the completion of the Guyan railroad to Logan the phenomenal growth of the city began. The growth of its educational facilities has kept pace with its material progress. In 1907 a brick building of four more rooms was added. Then they thought they never would need any more room. In 1911 they built a two story frame school house. In 1914 the magnificent new High School building was erected. Today, nineteen teachers are employed in the city, and within the next few years several more teachers must be employed, while the buildings are already taxed to their capacity.

In the year 1911 the Board of Education employed W. W. Hall as district supervisor. He asked for the establishment of a high school, and the citizens strongly endorsed his recommendation. The high school was established and Mr. Hall went at his own expense to the state university at Morgantown to find a principal for the high school. He secured F. O. Woerner, and the school was organized in 1911, on August 28. The next year Miss Maude Swartwood of Cleveland, Ohio, was added to the high school teaching force. In 1913 J. A. McCauley was employed as a teacher in the high school. Mr. McCauley died from typhoid fever before the school closed, and George M. Ford was employed to finish the term. In 1914 the school offered for the first time a standard four-year high school course and was classified by the state authorities as a first class high school. Today it is regarded as one of the best high schools in the state. It has more than one hundred pupils enrolled and employs seven regular high school teachers. It has a better equipped domestic science department than any other high school in West Virginia. When the high school was

organized in 1911, there were only seven pupils in eighth grade in the city school. These seven were taken and pitched bodily into the high school. Of that first class, Fred Kellerman, Leland Hall, Roscoe Hinchman, Leon Smith, Kate and Beatrice Taylor continued in school until they were graduated June 2, 1915.

The first common school diploma examination ever held in Logan county was conducted by Supt. Hall as the close of his first year's work at the head of the Logan District schools. He also conducted the first common school graduation exercises ever held in the county, in the old Southern Methodist church, on May 28, 1912.

Logan is indeed proud of her schools and the efforts made by the faculty and school officials toward the training and educational development of young America meets with the hearty approval and commendation of all citizens.

Those in charge of the county schools are:

Lon E. Browning, county superintendent; W. W. Hall, Logan district supervisor, and the Logan district board of education is composed of J. L. Curry, president, and J. L. Chambers and L. G. Burns, commissioners. Chas. Avis is secretary of the board.

The faculty consists of F. O. Woerner, Principal of the Logan High School and instructor in mathematics; Joël Lee Jones, languages; Minnie Cobb, science; Isabella Wilson, cooking and sewing; Maud Ryder, commercial subjects; Jennie Mitchell, history and civics, and Mrs. R. E. Petty, music.

Lucile Bradshaw, English, literature and mathematics; Florence Hughes, geography, history and physiology, of the sixth and seventh grades departmental.

The following are the teachers in the grades: G. O. Nelson, Principal; Athelyn Hatfield, Pearl Staats, Brooke McComas, Lillian Halstead, Elma Allen, Lettie Halstead, Pearl Hundley, Kittie Virginia Cleavinger and Bertha Allen.

Logan's Financial Institutions

The Guyan Valley Bank, the "Old Stone Bank" and just as solid as its name or title indicates, was organized by J. Cary Alderson, on November 22, 1899, and first began business on January 1, 1900, in a little one room frame structure about 18x20 in size, that had been used for an office by Messrs. Moore and Holland, merchants. The site of this small building was on the present site of the Guyan Drug Co.

The first officers of this, the oldest bank in Logan, were the following: S. S. Altizer, President; J. R. Henderson, Vice President; J. Cary Alderson, Cashier, and these gentlemen together with Bruce McDonald and H. C. Avis, constituted the Board of Directors. The Bank was first capitalized at \$25,000 with a paid in capital of \$2,500.

The Bank began business on this \$2,500 paid in stock and taking into consideration the capital stock and financial standing of the Bank today we believe the record of this institution will challenge the admiration of the financial world for a bank located in a city the size of Logan.

This bank remained in their first home until 1905, when the present building, which had been constructed by the Bank, was completed at a cost of approximately \$10,000.

The business having grown to such proportions the officials found it necessary on the 1st. day of January, 1912, to increase the capital stock to \$100,000 fully paid in, with undivided profits of \$75,000.

The Guyan Valley Bank has had a very successful career since its organization and each year it has always paid a profitable sum to its stockholders.

At present it has about 1200 depositors with about \$800,000 in deposits.

The destiny of this Bank has been under the personal guidance of J. Cary Alderson, and needless to say that the vast amount of success of this institution is in a large measure due him for the manner in which he has so successfully

supervised its affairs. They have a record second to none in the matter of courteous treatment to the Bank's patrons and they extend every accommodation, consistent with safe and sound banking, to all persons who may have business dealings with them. The financial statement of this Bank, to be found upon another page, is commended to the attention of the reader and a careful study of this statement will amaze a majority of the people when taken in connection with the fact that this institution is only sixteen years of age at the present.

The capital stock remains at the same sum of \$100,000 while they have a surplus fund of \$100,000 and undivided profits of \$23,349.73.

The present officers of the Bank are the following:

J. Cary Alderson, President; Bruce McDonald, Vice President; L. G. Burns, Cashier; F. H. Adams, Assistant Cashier; J. C. Buskirk Teller; with Harry Robertson and J. Neddie Bryan as bookkeepers. J. Cary Alderson, Bruce McDonald, R. L. Shrewsbury, F. S. Martin, J. C. Chapman, Thos N. Perry and H. S. Burgess, constitute the present Board of Directors.

Logan is proud of all her institution and especially is she proud of her banks. You will not find in any town of equal population nor in town of much larger population, banks that equal ours in the amount of business transacted. And we will gladly offer our banks officials, for comparison with the bankers of the world for kindness and courtesy shown to the public and favors extended to the patrons. Every effort is made by them to please you that is consistent with good sound banking.

The First National Bank. of Logan, began business on April 2, 1906, in a small, one room, one story frame building that stood on part of the site of the Logan Hardware Co. They opened for business with a capital stock of \$50,000 and the following officers to guide her destiny: Scott Justice, President; S. A. Draper, Vice President; Naaman Jackson, Cashier; and the following Board of Directors: W. R. Lilly,

H. Ewart, H. H. Morris, J. M. Mitchell, S. B. Lawson, Scott Justice and S. A. Draper.

The following year after organization the officials began the construction of their present home, built of brick, three stories in height and containing a large, comfortable room for banking purposes and in addition a large room for the use of the Board of Directors.

This Bank has enjoyed a healthy increase of business each succeeding year since organization and is considered one of the strongest institutions of the Guyan Valley. It has, at the present time, about 1500 depositors with an approximate deposits of \$500,000.

The present capital remains \$50,000 while they have a surplus fund of \$55,000 and the present officers are the following: S. B. Lawson, President; W. F. Farley, Vice President; Naaman Jackson, Cashier; G. W. Raike, Assistant Cashier; E. R. Mulins and Paul Barrett, Bookkeepers.

S. B. Lawson, W. F. Farley, J. W. Hinchman, Henry Mitchell and Naaman Jackson constitute the present Board of Directors.

Logan Hospital

The writer called on Dr. L. E. Steele, relative to the history connected with the Logan Hospital and after obtaining from him a bit of information the Dr. very kindly requested the writer to pay the hospital a personal visit. Having had a desire for some time to inspect this haven of mercy we were only too glad to accept the kind invitation and avail ourselves of the opportunity. Whereupon the Doctor called the hospital over the phone and instructed one of the nurses to pilot us through. Needless to say we were more than complimented by being met at the door by a very beautiful and attractive lady who very patiently and graciously answered every question and took especial pains to show us every part of the establishment.

The first hospital established in Logan was established in 1908 by an incorporated stock company, which was promoted by Dr. S. B. Lawson, who converted the residence on Dingess street, formerly occupied by C. V. White, into a hospital building.

An addition was built to this building and the stock company remained owners for a period of about two years when the stock, or principally all of it, was purchased by Drs. L. E. Steele and H. H. Farley.

Then in 1912, Dr. S. B. Lawson, became a purchaser of a part of the stock and the owners are the three Doctors mentioned above.

The new hospital building was begun in May, 1915, and completed in May, 1916, at a cost of approximately \$30,000. The building consists of four stories, being 40 feet in width by 94 feet in length. The cheap cost of construction was accomplished through shrewd business deals on the part of the owners and not through anything cheap in the material used in the construction.

On the left, in entering the building, we find a nice large waiting room for visitors while directly opposite we find a private office for the use of the hospital authorities. Next we have the dressing room, utility, ladies surgical ward, diet kitchen, two bathrooms an extra room and in this room we met John. This is John's permanent home. He never leaves the room. We were not particularly pleased with the introduction and did not shake hands with John. John merely acknowledged the introduction with a rattle of his bones. We did not like his looks. Somehow he caused a creepy feeling to run over us and we did not care to remain long in his presence for John was a grewsome spectacle of a human skeleton. Next we have a private room, colic men's ward and men's surgical ward.

On the second floor we find, beginning at the rear of the building, two bath rooms, one utility, one diet kitchen, two wards, one linen closet, while at the front we find a large,

cool and convenient room used as the nurse's sun parlor. This room being arranged in such a manner that it can be turned into a ward in any emergency.

On the third floor we find at the rear a large, convenient room, flooded with sunlight which we at once use as the operating room. One lady was engaged, while we were there in rearranging this room, for only this morning an operation was performed here.

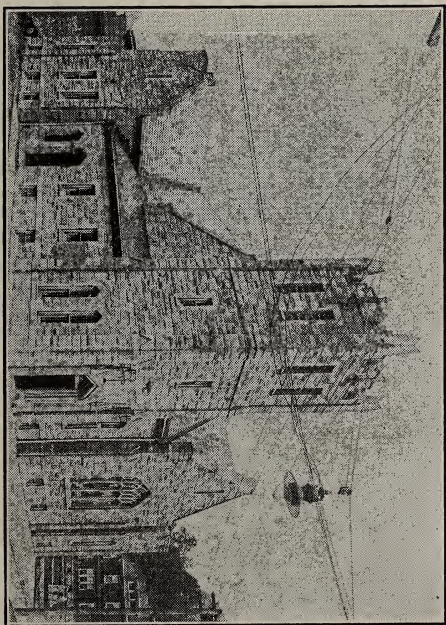
Next we reach in succession, a drug room, linen closet and several other rooms. In one of these we inspected the "Sterilizer" an equipment which alone cost the sum of \$800. This equipment appeared to the mind of the writer, who is unacquainted with equipment of this kind, to be some kind of an engine or motor car, yet it was very beautifully constructed.

In all we find about ten rooms for private patients, about twelve for miners, with nurses quarters, sun parlors, operating, anesthetic and sterilizing room.

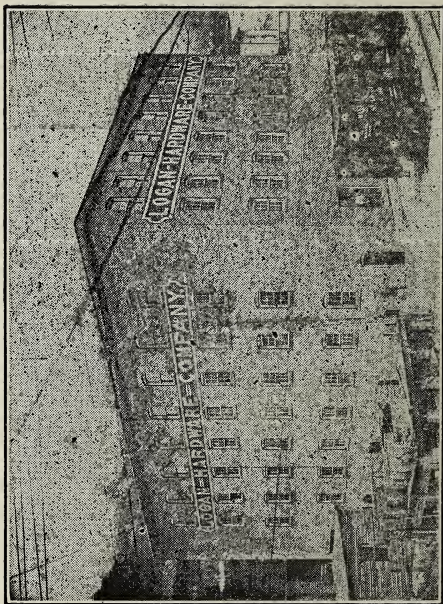
The primary object of the hospital was to care for the unfortunate miner, who through accident or sickness needs medical attention and it was for the benefit of these men who risk their lives underneath tons of earth and rock in order that industry may continue each day and then when the cold blasts of winter weather come to keep us warm and comfortable.

While the primary object was to care for the miner the hospital has always received private patients yet they never have turned away a miner to give room to a private patient but on the other hand have never taken private patients when they would in any way interfere with the attention given to the miners.

However since they have constructed the new building they are amply able to care for all the private patients who may apply and render service and attention to all that may enter.



VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN



Ware room of Logan Hardware Company

In my inspection we found everything comfortable and convenient and absolutely clean and if there be any truth in the old adage that 'cleanliness is next to Godliness' then we feel sure that the nurses here have a through ticket through the Pearly Gates.

It is human nature, in thinking of hospitals, to associate the thought with thoughts of sickness and suffering, but since visiting this haven of mercy the writer feels, now, less fear for hospitals and taking into consideration the kindness, sweetness and beauty of the nurses to be found here we are quite frank to say that we would not mind very much of being a little sick ourselves.

The nurses, seven in number, work from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. yet they have two hours during this time for recreation and they each in turn are allowed one full Sunday free of duty. The names of these angels of mercy are as follows:

Miss E. M. Davis, Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Irene Warden, Senior Nurse; Miss Minnie Stumbo, Surgical Nurse Miss Grace Farley, Senior Nurse on first floor; Misses Ester Browning, Ethel Powell, (the writer's chaperone) and Murna Nelson.

Dr. White's Hospital and Sanatorium

In strong comparison to the methods of treating human ills during the early days of the pioneers through this section when herbs and barks were used in the treatment of all ills and in many cases the old method of "bleeding" was the only method used, and the advanced method used by the medical profession during the present day was clearly demonstrated to the mind of the writer through an inspection of Logan's newest acquisition in the hospital line, namely, Dr. White's Hospital and Sanatorium located in the Rosazza building, on Stratton street.

Medical science has discovered that in the treatment of a great many ills of the human family is best accomplished through certain baths, such as electric light baths, dry hot

air, vapor, sea-salt, cold and hot water stimulating baths, such as shower and Scotch douche baths.

During an inspection of this hospital, in which we were personally conducted by Dr. White, we reached the room equipped for giving these baths. The writer believes in the old adage that "If you don't ask questions you never learn anything" therefore we began to quiz the Doctor.

Dr. White turned and looked us full in the face and we are quite sure that he is a good judge of human intelligence for he cast aside all technical terms and in plain English which we easily understood he clearly described the manner of treatment and the benefits to be derived from certain baths in the treatment of certain ailments. For instance we take the electric light bath of which we were skeptical and he explained to us that by using certain colored lights in the treatment of certain illness he would be able to obtain results. His explanation was so clear that we could readily comprehend his line of thought. On returning to the office of the Doctor he quoted from a medical Journal figures to prove his assertions in the treatment of patients through the means of these identical baths. We remember that the percentage of cures in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, neurasthenia (nervous disorder) obesity, fatty degeneration of the heart, sciatica, affections of joints kidney disease, lumbago, cronic headache, lagrippe, syphillis and many other diseases were ver y gratifying. Dr White frankly informed us that this line of treatment that we have just described would not cure all diseases. It must be remembered that the baths are not the sole treatment, for such other medical remedies are used in conjunction that in the opinion of the medical knowledge is needed.

Dr. White has his establishment arranged in such a convenient manner that he can have private rooms for individual patients and at the same time, in case of an emergency, can turn all these rooms into one large ward.

Dr. White informed us that patients suffering from every kind of illness, save some special contagious diseases would be received at his hospital for treatment for a period of one hour, one day, one week, or any period of time that the ailment might require. Patients suffering from injuries will be received, and in a few days he will receive an equipment that will enable him to install every necessity in the operating room.

Nurses and lady attendants will be always in attendance and we feel sure that this institution will become a popular resort for the suffering public.

We left here fully satisfied in our own minds that it need not be necessary for any person in this part of the state to journey to any hot springs of any other bathing resort for we have right in our midst an institution able to give a line of treatment that will equal, if not excel any treatment that can be received in any part of America.

Wholesale Houses

Logan Grocery Company

The first wholesale house to be established in Logan was placed here by Huff, Andrews and Thomas, of Roanoke, Va., about 1905, in the building now owned by the Logan Grocery Company. This firm was succeeded by the Guyan Valley Grocery Company, a corporation formed of local parties, which consisted of the following stockholders: S. B. Robertson, R. B. Hays, W. P. Neekamp, R. L. Shrewsbury, W. S. Hammond and J. Cary Alderson. These parties purchased the business of Huff, Andrews and Thomas, and continued the business until July 1914, when it was purchased by the large wholesale firm of Lewis, Hubbard & Company, of Charleston, West Virginia.

The Logan Grocery Company, the present concern, is

being conducted as a subsidiary of Lewis, Hubbard & Company, and is under the personal supervision of George W. Gibbs, who holds the office of Vice President and General Manager.

The business of the concern has been very successful from its first organization and it has a splendid field for a territory and is able to supply the wants of the great army of laboring men who are engaged in toil through this field.

This concern carries a full line of groceries the quality of which is of the best, for while this is a vast coal field it is a mistaken idea in the heads of many people unacquainted with miners, that they eat of the plainest foods. This is a mistake for the average miner makes good wages and they demand the best food that the market affords and the writer ventures to say that it would surprise ninety per cent of the people of farming section if they could see the table of the average miner.

Being under the management of George W. Gibbs, who has had years of experience in selling groceries through this field they are able to buy in vast quantities just the quality and quantity of goods that are in constant demand by the merchants.

Then again we wish to say that the present firm will find a successful career in the Guyandotte Valley, for the writer has personally purchased goods from Mr. Gibbs, when he was filling the role of traveling salesman, and it was a pleasure to have Mr. Gibbs call, for unlike a majority of the traveling fraternity, he never tried to overload a merchant or sell him something that would not move from the shelves. but on the other hand he would advise with the merchants and only sell them goods that would fill the demand and of which the quality was of the very best. The writer knows that Mr. Gibbs enjoys the respect and confidence of the merchants throughout the Guyandotte Valley, thus they will not be skeptical of dealing with the Logan Grocery, as long as he may remain at the head of the concern.

This company have just recently installed a complete and up to date cold storage plant in the basement of their building which will enable them to handle apples, potatoes and other vegetables as well as eggs, butter, sausage and etc.

It is a safe bet that this firm wil install every improvement that will give to the trade the best quality of goods in the best sanitary condition and we know that their efforts along this line will be appreciated by the people whom they serve.

In addition to George W. Gibbs as manager they have an office force of the following: Percy G. Oakley, efficiently filling the position of bookkeeper; George L. Bower, stenographer D. R. Durham, bill clerk; James S. Higgins, house salesman with Thomas J. Riggs as shipping clerk and stock keeper.

Rutherford B. Hays and Charles W. Gibbs, are the genial traveling salesmen while Charles L. Morgan looks after the city trade and assists in the office work.

Logan Hardware Company

The Logan Hardware Company was organized in February 1904 and opened its doors for business in April of the same year under the management of Messrs. C. McD. England and W. F. Bevilll. The concern first occupied quarters in the three story frame building of J. B. Buskirk. These quarters were occupied until the fall of 1905 when they moved into the brick store building just being completed by Messrs. Buskirk and Robertson where they remained for six years.

The first stock of hardware was shipped by rail to the noted town of Dingesss, West Virginia, on the Norfolk & Western R. R. and thence hauled by wagon over the almost impassable roads from Dingess to Logan, a distance of about fourteen miles, which road crossed the noted long and steep Dingess mountain. The price paid for such hauling was 75 cents per hundred pounds.

A little later or in the spring and early summer of 1904 they had some of their freight brought in over the new line of the C. & O. R. R. to Midkiff, W. Va., then either brought to Big Creek, W. Va., by the C. & O. work trains and then to Logan by push boat, or all the way from Midkiff to Logan by push boat. This was considered somewhat of an improvement over the method of hauling by wagon from Dingess.

In October 1904 the new line of the C. & O. R. R. to Logan was opened up for both passenger and freight traffic and the situation was greatly relieved and everything started off with a rush which has become greater and greater up to the present time.

During the first few months of the existence of the Logan Hardware Company there was considerable competition in their line, there being at that time in business in Logan the C. V. White Department Store, Standard Mercantile Company and Buskirk Bros. all in the general mercantile business and each handled a complete line of hardware. During those days it was the custom for one to go into a store and buy what ever he might want, including groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, drugs, hardware and furniture. These conditions, however, were changed somewhat about that time and these general mercantile concerns began to concentrate on some of the lines and drop others out.

It was about this time that the entire stock and building of the C. V. White Department Store was consumed by fire after which he purchased the stock of the Standard Mercantile Company and in turn the Logan Hardware Company purchased from Mr. White the entire stock of hardware.

After this it became necessary that the Logan Hardware Company secure larger and more extensive quarters for the stock of hardware and to do so it was necessary for them to purchase a lot and erect a satisfactory building, there-

fore in 1910 they began the erection of their present main three story building facing the court house square.

Owing to increased business conditions it again became necessary for them to have additional room and in 1904 they purchased a lot and erected their magnificent brick warehouse building which is 63 x 100 feet with four stories and basement, making in their two buildings approximately forty-five thousand square feet of floor space.

In 1904 Messrs. England and Bevill conducted the business without additional help. At the present time they employ a corps of fifteen salesmen, shipping clerks and office force.

The present officers are J. W. Ruff, President, C. McD. England, Vice President and General Manager and W. F. Bevill, Secretary and Treasurer.

Guyan Supply Company

The Guyan Supply Company, the original concern which was organized in 1904 bore another name, was reorganized on January 1st, 1916, with the following officers: J. R. Godbey, President; H. C. Avis, Vice President; and G. R. Claypool, Secretary and Treasurer.

This firm has the distinction of doing both a wholesale and a retail business and is doing a successful amount of business.

This firm has at its head solid financial business men of good sound business sense and under their guidance is fast building up a splendid trade through this section and we predict for them a most successful business career.

They have no traveling salesmen and it is the intention of the owners to give to the patrons the advantage of this saving.

The retail business done by this firm is about equal to the amount of wholesale business done by them and by catering to both of these classes of trade they find themselves

recipients of about all the trade that they can handle yet they always welcome more patrons and will endeavor to care for all the business that may come their way.

Coming of C. & O. Railway

Along about the year of 1900, there came creeping up into the Guyandotte Valley a branch line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, drawn hither by the vast amount of coal deposits that had been found to underlie these mountains. On September 3, 1904, the first train reached Logan. 'Twas then that the great prosperity struck this field and has continued' with us since that date. 'Tis said that Dr. Thomas Dunne English, who resided here in the "fifties" first discovered the coal in this section and we are inclined to believe this to be true for the old surveyor's records disclosed the fact that at the time Dr. English had some 27 tracts of land entered in his name. Some of these tracts lie on Island Creek while others are scattered over other parts of the county. Nevertheless Dr. English prophesied what Logan, in the days of the future, would become and we pause to wonder if Dr. English was living today, and could see the vast industries of the county, if he would feel that the facts had fulfilled his prophecy. However the genius of man had seen the coal cropping out from the surface and had viewed the beautiful scenery and the natural result was the coming of the railroad to pierce this wilderness, which has terminated in being the greatest feeder of the Chesapeake & Ohio system.

The natural scenery of the county is the most charming to be found in the commonwealth. All kinds of coal save anthracite are here stored in vast quantities. Soft coal is had in veins running from four to thirteen feet in thickness. Famous Pocahontas coal is mined at less than a hundred feet from the surface and is known far and wide for its superior qualities. Cannel coal is found in veins of five feet.

Many of the streams flow over solid beds of coal. No section of West Virginia offers such rich prospects for investment of capital as does this county.

The business of the railroad has grown with leaps and bounds and today, while we were unable to obtain any official figures, these not being given to the public, we were told by Mr. G. R. Armstrong, the genial agent, that the business was enormous. In fact so large was the volume of business, that they were ashamed to tell it. And in taking in comparison the poor little coop of a station situated here, we feel that their situation is amply justified.

However, as long as there is life there is hope, and we are living in hopes of better accommodations in the near future. The little cramped yards of the railway that were situated in the west section of the city have been removed to Peach Creek and rumor has it that the freight station will be moved to this site, giving ample room for the construction for an adequate passenger station. The passenger station at the present time being a little dirty cramped affair, consisting of nothing more than a small room for the selling of tickets and two small spaces called waiting rooms. For the accommodation that it affords we might as well have a piano case located there. There are only two things that Logan is ashamed of and they are the present passenger station and the water works. However we are informed by the mayor that the year of 1917, will find the city with money enough to undertake the construction of a system of water works to be constructed and owned by the city. We believe that by that time we will have a better station which is so sorely needed.

The Chesapeake & Ohio is straining every point in an effort to take care of the ever increasing coal output and ere long we will witness the line between this point and the main line being double tracked. Then too, with the coming of some of the other roads which has been rumored, the field may be able to market their entire output.

The numerous branch lines emanating from Logan have been extended every year since the railroad first came and coal operations are opening up in every nook and corner of the county.

Some Mining Operations of Logan

The H. T. Wilson Coal Company.

A short time after this field was penetrated by the C. & O. Railway, the H. T. Wilson Coal Co., of Pennsylvania, having heard of the vast amount of coal lands lying in this valley came here and being convinced that there was a great future for the coal industry in Logan County, demonstrated their faith by leasing 650 acres and in the year 1906, under the personal supervision of Frank Lee, opened a seam of coal averaging about five feet in thickness, located in the eastern section of the town. Mr. Lee remained with the Company for a period of one year and was succeeded by Roy Keyser, who filled the position of superintendent for a period of two years. Thomas Wilson succeeded Mr. Keyser as superintendent and has remained continuously with the firm since since that time. Under the supervision of Mr. Wilson the output has been increased to a monthly tonnage of approximately 12,000 tons. The very latest equipment is installed in the mining operations and the coal is gathered by means of gathering motors of the six ton size and transported to the outside by large 10 ton haulage motors. During this year the firm has completed a new tippie, which was erected by the Pittsburgh Coal Washer Co., at an approximate cost of \$20,000. This new tippie which is of wood frame covered with corrugated iron, enables them to load four grades of coal at the same time. It also enables them to handle a much greater quantity of coal with less trouble and expense. The tippie is of the latest pattern, being equipped with

shaker screens and all the latest appliances and it is the intention of the superintendent to further increase the annual output, now that he is able to handle all the coal that can come from the mine. The number of men employed by this company at the present time is 110 and they have room for more. The quality of coal is the best and superior to much of the coal to be found, being a vein of perfectly clean coal, solid bottom and good top.

Thomas Wilson, superintendent, is ably assisted by John Dower as mine foreman, A. F. Mitchell, assistant foreman; B. B. Wilson, tippie foreman; while the store department is under the management of H. H. Oakley, who is assisted by Wirt Stone, an efficient counter clerk.

Mr. Wilson in addition to his duties as superintendent findstime to take part in the upbuilding and development of Logan. He is deeply interested in the industrial and commercial welfare of Logan county and devotes part of his time, means and energies to the material welfare of the town and county.

In addition to being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he is a member of the city council and the Republican candidate for the legislature of West Virginia.

The H. T. Wilson Coal Company has proven a great factor in the development of this field and has been of great advantage to the city in that it has furnished employment to many men and through the medium of its extensive pay roll has proven a commercial asset to the city of Logan.

The Logan Mining Company.

The Logan Mining Company, one of the largest and foremost corporations in the field of coal development, is the outgrowth of a combination of three different mine operations.

The Manitoba Coal Company opened a mine at Ethel, in 1910, then in 1911 the Price Coal Company, which was

operating a mine at Wanda station, one mile west of Ethel, was purchased by the Manitoba Coal Company.

The Ferndale Coal Company organized and opened a mine 10 miles southeast of Logan on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway in the year 1911.

These mines were owned and operated by practically the same people, and in 1912 the three companies were consolidated under the corporate name of the Logan Mining Company, composed of the following gentlemen who are the principal stockholders:

C. E. Hutchinson, president; M. I. Hutchinson, vice-president; C. H. Jenkins, secretary and treasurer, all of Fairmont, West Virginia; and Justus J. Ross, general manager, of Logan, West Virginia. . .

The capital stock of this corporation is \$500,000, thus they are one of the strongest firms of operators in the field today.

This company acquired additional leases and in 1913 they opened Mona mine on Main Island Creek, 5 miles southeast of Logan, and during 1915 they opened another mine one mile southeast of Mona mine which is now called Rossmore.

In the first mines opened and purchased by this company they have endeavored to develop and bring to the highest point of efficiency these operations and in this connection they have always endeavored to improve and enlarge the accommodations and living conditions afforded the miners. The very latest type of mining machinery has been installed and every thing added that would in any way tend to advance the interest of the employer and employee alike. The mining towns of Mona and Rossmore, those that have been constructed by this Company during the latter years, are model mining camps and the homes and accommodations of the employees are models for coal fields. Rossmore represents the latest type of model mining towns. Situated in a level valley the town has been

laid out and constructed through plans that are perfect for building here a beautiful little town. Each row of houses are built in line and the row of buildings is separated by a wide street, while each house is separately fenced, and each occupant has erected for him by the company at the rear of his home a bath and wash house, coal house, closet, etc. The houses are constructed of the best material, in best and most sanitary manner, well and beautifully painted and in fact these cozy cottages afford a home for the miners that represent the highest type to be found in the coal fields. Each separate operation has a company store and the company has in operation at the present time five stores, all of which are under the management of E. M. Jeffrey, general manager of stores, who does the buying for the entire number, thereby enabling them to buy in large quantities and save a large sum of money on the purchases. This saving is carried by the company down to the miner and the writer has no hesitancy in saying that prices in these stores compare favorably with prices in any store to be found in the field.

The Logan Mining Company employs at the present time approximately 500 men and are able to afford employment to many more.

A fair example of the development can be gained from the following figures representing the annual increase in the total output. Tonnage in 1912, 223,000 tons; in 1913, 280,000 tons; 1914, 382,000 tons; 1915, 429,000 tons; and it is the intention of the management to push this figure to 600,000 tons for 1916.

J. J. Ross, the general manager, is a very busy man, yet he finds time during the business hours to devote part of his time as well as his means in the advancement of the Guyan Valley field and the city of Logan. He is the president of the Chamber of Commerce and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Logan. He is ably assisted in the management of the coal industry by B. L. Flynn, hold-

ing the position of general superintendent of operations. Both Mr. Ross and Mr. Flynn have at heart the interest of their employees and they do every thing within their power to assist them in every way. These gentlemen are known by the employes to be kind, courteous and easily approached and the relationship between employer and employee is most cordial.

The resident officials at the several different operations carry out this same spirit of cordiality and if any of the employees are ever visited by misfortune or the hard hand of fate they well know that they can appeal to their employer and find a friend in every hour of need.

The Logan Mining Company through their extensive operations have been of vast benefit to the county and through their large and ever increasing payroll have enabled many men to provide the necessities of life and accumulate a sum for the proverbial rainy day.

In reply to an inquiry of the writer as to whether or not the company had any plans for the future that would be of public interest he was told by Mr. Ross that the only plans held by the company at the present time were to carry out and bring to maturity the plans held by them calling for the development to the highest point of all operations and construction and to advance the material welfare of the miner to the highest point obtainable. After this is fulfilled they may then undertake the development of additional property. Knowing as I do, the progressive and liberal spirit prompting the actions of this corporation it is a safe bet that these plans will be fully carried through.

The Gay Coal & Coke Company

In connection with the other pioneers of Logan county we are pleased to mention the pioneer coal operator being H. S. Gay, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gay followed the profession of consulting mine engineer in Pennsylvania and the report of the vast amount of coal lying in Logan county

having reached the ears of certain parties operating in the vast coal fields of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gay determined to come down here and investigate the matter for the benefit of himself and other parties. Upon his examination he found the report to be true in every particular and being impressed with the wonderful possibilities here he determined to open a mine for himself. Accordingly he organized the Gay Coal & Coke Company, consisting of G. W. Robertson as president, H. S. Gay, vice-president and general manager and C. K. Robertson, secretary and treasurer. This company was capitalized at \$50,000 and in the spring of 1903 they opened the Gay coal mine, located one mile south of the court house. The opening was made and the first car of coal was mined previous to the coming the railroad. After the railroad came the coal was hauled to Logan in wagons and loaded on railroad cars. The track was immediately constructed from town to the mines and the first mine to be opened in the county was now in full operation. In securing this property the above company bought the claim of the Fisher-Mounts Coal Company containing a lease of 800 acres in which there are three seams of marketable coal, namely, Island Creek, Draper and Eagle seams.

The seam being mined at the present time is the Island Creek seam, being on an average 6 feet, 4 inches in thickness with hard bottom and good substantial top. A modified long wall method of mining is used. The coal is cut by means of the Sullivan long-wall and Morgan-Gardner breast machines, gathered by both mules and motors, transported to the outside by a 9 ton haulage motor, thence to the tippie by a 7 ton steam locomotive. Electric drills are used in boring holes for shooting the coal.

The tippie is capable of loading the following grades of coal: 3 and 4 inch lump; 3 and 4 inch egg; 3 and 4 inch run of mine, straight run of mine, and nut and slack. Picking tables and bar screens are used, while the management has under consideration the installation of shaker screens.

H. S. Gay also reported to other parties in Pennsylvania upon other tracts of land nearby, and it was upon his report that the mines of Yuma and Monitor were opened.

The opening of Gay was made under the personal supervision of Mr. Gay, and he remained in active charge until 1913, when his son, H. S. Gay, Jr., was made superintendent, and has since that time been in active charge of the operation. H. S. Gay, Jr., has, since taking charge of the mine three years ago, been able to increase the daily output 100 per cent. The capital stock has since organization been increased to \$300,000, and while the allotment today is 1200 tons the management expects to be able to increase this amount in the near future.. This mine runs every day that railroad equipment can be secured, and the treatment accorded the miners and the relationship between the employer and employee must be cordial from the fact that half of the men employed have been with the company for a period of eight years or more.

The Gay Coal Company has three distinct things to be proud of, and these are the following:

1st. First mine to be opened in Logan county.

2nd. Have mined over 1,000,000 tons of coal without a fatal accident.

3rd. All American labor employed.

Well may theyboast of the fact that since the beginning of the operations they have never had an employee killed within the mines. This pride is not confined to the management alone, but the county as well is proud of this record. "Safety First" has been the motto of the company from its organization, and it was a cardinal principle with them long before the wave of "Safety First" propaganda spread over the land.

H. S. Gay, Jr., the superintendent, is a young man who has inherited from his father the practical knowledge of coal mining. He is constantly on the job and in touch with everything that transpires. Mr. Gay commands the respect

of his employees and they never fail to find in him a friend in time of need. He is a man of fine physique, young and handsome—and say girls, he is yet single. You know what year this is. Do not let the balance of the year pass without results.

Mr. Gay is ably assisted by Fred Kellerman, who has held for the past ten years the position of mine foreman for this company. A. G. McComas is store manager, and George Miller is chief clerk.

The Gay Coal & Coke Company has been one of the foremost factors in Logan county development, and through its extensive pay-roll, has been the means of casting sunshine and comfort in the homes of a large number of people.

Logan County Light & Power Co.

The brain of man is ever on the watch for opportunities to provide better and larger things in all lines of commerce. Such being the case it is no wonder then that right in the heart of the vast amount of industrial activity a site should be chosen for the erection of an industrial plant of immense proportions and beyond question one of the most complete plants to be found in the entire country.

In 1913 a party of eastern capitalists came into this field and soon discovering that there was unlimited possibilities for an electric plant here they secured a tract of land just across the Guyan river from Logan and immediately began the construction of the present plant of the Logan County Light & Power Company.

The fact that this plant has, or will, prove of inestimable value to the coal operators and other industrial interests of this entire section of the state is beyond question. The plant cost \$1,000,000 to erect and equip and is said to be one of the most modern and efficient of its size ever built. No doubt the mine operators will find it much more eco-

nomical to buy electric energy from this company than to operate steam plants of their own.

Already more than 8000 of the 10,000 kilowatt capacity of the plant has been contracted for by the mine operators, under contracts running for a period of ten years. The company has also an excellent arrangement with the city of Logan to supply it with current for lighting purposes.

Of course when the mines first began opening in the county there was no concerted movement among any of the numerous companies that came into the field, therefore, each separate operation constructed its own power plant. These individual plants proved expensive for two reasons, one of which is that the operator is naturally more concerned in getting out coal than in watching for fine economies at his plant, and the other that the investment for maximum economy would hardly be warranted by the amount of power used, while in many cases the scarcity of good boiler water makes the reasonable power cost impossible.

The operation of a central plant eliminates the water problem by the use of large surface condensers, the steam being condensed and used over and over again, which incidentally prevents the formation of scale in the boilers. Furthermore, the operating force being in one unit instead of scattered about in large number of units it is easily possible to distribute the power throughout the field at a price representing a substantial saving to the individual consumer.

The Logan plant consists of two 5,000 kilowatt steam turbines taking steam at 200 pounds pressure and 100 degrees superheat, which latter term means that the steam is raised by an additional heating arrangement to 100 degrees higher temperature than it would ordinarily be at 200 pounds pressure. The boilers are in two batteries, water tube type, equipped with mechanical stokers, and with

what is commonly known as the "Dutch oven" type of furnace in which a large combustion chamber with arched roof is provided for the special purpose of obtaining complete combustion of the coal of this field, which by analysis is shown to be highly volatile.

A steam and hydraulic elevator handles the coal and ashes, minimizing labor charges. The condensers are placed beneath the turbines and the cooling water is taken from the river through a suitable forebay with screens. Each pump handles a half million gallons per hour, all this water being delivered at a slightly raised temperature back to the river.

The switchboard is so designed that although it controls both 2200 and 44000 volts, the operators only handle approximately 100 volts, all main switches being opened and closed by electro-magnetic means, operated by buttons on the switchboard.

The plant is equipped with fire pump and complete piping system with hose connections, though the building is of the atest fire proof design and construction. A mechanical filter ensures pure water, which is piped through the building, a shower bath and dressing room being provided for the operatives. An electrically operated crane traverses the engine room to facilitate repairs.

In fact Logan now has something that fills a long-felt want and in this plant they have what will forever prove to them a means of handling any vast undertaking in this field.

The plant is owned and operated by the General Utilities and Operating Company, of Baltimore. J. M. Lucas, president, and H. P. Lucas, secretary.

Those in active charge of the company's business in Logan are: M. A. Maxwell, general manager; J. P. Jones, superintendent distribution; A. M. McCormick, office manager; J. C. L. Harris, superintendent power plant.

The undertaking was brought to a successful conclusion largely through the efforts of F. R. Weller, consulting engineer of Washington, D. C., who is responsible for its design and construction.

Industries of Logan County

The principal industries of Logan county are farming, mining, lumbering and railroading. Farming is carried principally in the alluvial deposits along the streams and in Chapmanville district. Market gardening is the most profitable farming. The supply of garden vegetables from the home gardens does not supply the demand. Coal mining is carried on in every district of the county but principally in Logan and Triadelphia districts, and natural gas is found in Chapmanville district. Milled lumber is produced in planing mills at Logan, Henlawson, Holden and Omar, and logs from every section of the county, but in greatest quantities from Buffalo, Spruce, Island Creek, and Rum Creek, are shipped by the thousands annually to the large mills at Cincinnati, while some of the logs are to this day floated down the Guyandotte in rafts to market. Carbon black is manufactured from natural gas at Chapmanville.

Merchantable Coal

The following merchantable seams of coal are found in Logan county: Beginning with the upper workable seam on Spruce Fork and along the Coalburg syncline, the coalburg. It is about 338 feet down to the Chilton seam which is being mined at Blair, Ethel, McGregor, Sharples, Paragon and at a number of other places. About 250 feet lower is the Cedar Grove coal which is mined at Holden, Omar, Monitor, Rossmore and many other places; about 50 feet

feet lower to the Alma seam which is mined at Stone Branch, Hughey, Draper, Wilson and other places, and about 75 feet down to the Campbell Creek coal which is mined at Earling and on Buffalo. It looks a little incredulous that the lower seam is the one worked farthest up the river, but the upper seams are worked along the Coalburg syncline only, which enters Logan county from Boone county just above Clothier, crosses Spruce Fork, passes up Beech Fork, down Dingess Run, across Guyandotte river and Island Creek, runs through the head of Whitmans Creek and leaves the county south of the Warfield anticlinal at the head of Pine Creek. Every seam of coal in the county south of the Warfield anticlinal enters the county from Boone county at the head of Barber Fork of Big Creek, crosses Guyandotte river just below Peck's Mill, passes through the head of Rock,, Crawley, and leaves the county at the head of Mud Fork of Island Creek. Along the Coalburg synclinal the Campbell Creek coal is about 425 feet above sea level, and along the Warfield anticlinal the same coal is about 1000 feet above sea level. From the Warfield anticlinal all coal dips.

Summary

Thus we find what was formerly a little village, consisting of a few houses, and all the present limits of the corporation lying as farms, has grown to be one of the most prosperous and thriving little cities to be found in the grand commonwealth of West Virginia.

Situated in the 'West Virginia Hills,' lying here on the banks of the beautiful Guyan and surrounded on all sides by the richest fields of the famous "Black Diamond" whose surface has only been touched, enjoying the balmy breezes of pure mountain air, basking in the sunshine lavishly supplied through the graciousness of Almighty God, and en-

joying the greatest prosperity, lies the little city of Logan, our home.

Bordering on the very edge of the corporation we find the operations of the Aracoma Coal Company, operating four mines in different sections of the county and employing approximately 400 men, the Gay Coal Company, employing approximately 100 men, the Monitor Coal Company, with about 300 men, the Shamrock Coal Company, operating three different mines in various parts of the county and employing approximately 300 men, while we have in the corporate limits of the town the Draper Coal Company, employing 75 men, the H. T. Wilson Coal Company, employing 100 men; the headquarters of the Logan Mining Company, with two mines on Main Island Creek, two mines on Dingess Run and one mine on the main line of the C. & O. Railway, employing approximately 500 men. Then we find up Island Creek the Cora Coal and Coke Company, employing 100 men and operating one mine in the county, and then at the head of of the creek we find the great United States Coal & Oil Company with twelve mines in the county and employing 2000 men from the operation of which has sprung the young but prosperous little city of Holden.

We return to near Logan and then go up Main Island Creek and after passing the operations of the Monitor Coal Company and the Logan Mining Company of which mention has been made in this article, we come to the operations of the Main Island Creek Colliery Company with two mines employing 200 men.

We then come to the magical little city of Omar, that like a flower has sprung up and burst into bloom in the past four years, being the main operations of the Main Island Creek Coal Company, with eight or ten mines and employing approximately 2000 men, while clustered around these operations we find numerous other operations which space forbids us mentioning in detail. We return to Logan, the center of all this industry and turn up Dingess Run and

find the Fort Branch Coal Corporation, employing 75 men, the Rex Coal and Coke Company employing 100 men, the Ethel Coal Company operating 4 mines and employing 400 men, besides two mines of the Logan Mining Company, which has a large annual output. We go up a small branch line her and observe the operation of the Frieze Fork Coal Co. and the George's Creek Coal Company each employing about 75 men.

Returning to the mouth of Dingess Run we take the main line of the C. & O. until we reach the mouth of Rum Creek where we find the Cub Fork Coal Company, Paragon Coal Company, and the Argyle Coal Company, each employing approximately 100 men and at the head of the creek we reach the McGregor Coal Company operating three mines and employing 300 men.

After again reaching the main line we come to the beautiful little town of Earling which came into being through the agency of the Logan Mining Company, which operates a large mine here with a substantial yearly output. Going to the mouth of Buffalo we find as we pass up this creek, operations of which if we should attempt to make mention would cover many pages of this book. Suffice to say that these operations furnish employment to approximately 1000 men. Mention should be made of the Lorain Coal & Dock Company whose operations are at the head of this creek who are operating four mines and employing 500 men. Coming to this field just two years ago, this company found its present site to be a large lumber camp and in the short time they have been here they have turned this wilderness into a model mining town and is considered one of the largest operations of the county. We have not mentioned the number of mines you will reach and pass on your way to this "Miracle Land" from Huntington nor the number you will find in the bounds of Logan county that lies beyond the mountain from Logan on the waters of Coal river.

These operations and model mining towns have all come into being since this vast rich territory has been pierced by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and they are by no means all for there are new plants springing into being every day, yet the wealth of Logan county has hardly been touched. So great is the output now that the C. & O. finds themselves handicapped in handling the huge output and a cry is going up for better and more transportation facilities. The Virginian has been requested to enter Logan and upon a recent meeting of the officials of this road promised to extend their line into Logan if the operators of the field would promise them an annual haulage of three million tons. This demand was promptly met by the coal operators who stated that not only three million tons could be supplied them but twice this amount. We hear on all sides rumors of the Virginian, the N. & W. and other lines coming into the field, while the C. & O. is straining every effort to get the system between this point and Huntington double tracked at the earliest possible moment. Safe it is to say that where there is such an insistent demand that there will be a supply and in the next few years will witness several other roads in the county.

With all this wealth, with all this activity, with all these vast possibilities, Logan needs you and she stands with outstretched arms to welcome you with the glad hand and a hearty hand-clasp. It matters not what your business, if you are a manufacturer, if you are engaged in any other line of business that is honest and above board, while we are building fast there is always room for more and the latch string is hanging on the outside. If you are a laborer we need you and you will never find a field that will surpass this one for any line of trade. The writer does not speak from hearsay, for he came into this field nearly four years ago and secured a job at a certain operation mentioned above and has worked for many others of them, in fact he laid down his pick and shovel to take up the preparation of this

little work and upon its completion may return to the mines, but I speak from experience when I say that I have never found in any part of the country a finer lot of men and officials connected with any operations than you will find in this field. While they are always at work you will not find any of the officials from the highest manager to the lowest boss that will not take the time and pleasure in giving you any assistance within their power.

Coming from a state where the old aristocracy played a prominent part in the lives of the wealthy, I was immediately impressed with the geniality, the cleverness and cordiality of all the people with whom I came in contact. There is one class of men whom we do not need nor do not want and that is the man without principle or honesty, but I do know that he need not be a man of wealth to receive the best treatment in Logan. Wealth is needed and we extend an invitation to all capital to come in and look the county over and we feel sure that with the industries that you find we need that you will locate with us, yet we extend to the laboring man the same invitation and I know that he will receive treatment here equal to that of a brother. The writer has personal knowledge of many men who have come into this field without funds sufficient to bring their families yet after working a short time at any of these operations and proving to the officials that they were men of honor these companies have never failed to advance them the means of brining their families. I have also witnessed numbers of cases where through some misfortune a man would be forced into a hard place the employers would always be found a friend in need and if a man's principle is right and he proves to their satisfaction that he is not a worthless character he need never fear that he can find one upon whose shoulders he may lay part of his burden.

"Seeing is believing" and we do not ask you to take our word for any of these facts but come and see and we rest assured you will become one of us.

Logan Now and What It Will Be When Its Destiny Is Fulfilled

Situated here among the "West Virginia Hills" on the banks of the beautiful Guyan, lies the little city of Logan—our home. Time was when a few years ago Logan was a little village trying to pull herself out of the mud and how well she has succeeded is left to you, gentle reader, to judge. We now have nicely paved streets, solid and substantial sidewalks, large and commodious business buildings, and beautiful homes. Lots that were formerly occupied with frame buildings have been razed and have given way for substantial brick and stone buildings and more are going up as fast as they can be built, with more to come in the future. Our people are liberal, energetic, and hospitable and a glad hand and hearty welcome is extended to all new comers while the passing stranger is always welcome within our gates. Logan is situated in the very heart of the Guyan Valley coal fields and is surrounded with the natural advantages to become sometime in the near future a second Pittsburg. With branch roads leading in every direction, reaching a large number of mines from which pour forth every day an enormous quantity of the famous "Black Diamond" which afford employment to a large army of laborers and positions for many more, with different kinds of business houses in the city requiring the services of skilled laborers we find our little city progressive in the fullest sense of the word and what Logan is at the present time will be nothing in comparison of the city in the near future. At the present time we boast of three wholesale houses, a great many department stores to supply your every want, many handsome churches to look after your spiritual needs, a large number of lawyers to look after your legal affairs, quite a few experienced physicians and surgeons to attend your physical ailments, and a large and commodious high school

building and a larger public school building to look after the education of your children, and while we admit that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" we have for your amusement two elegant moving picture theatres at which you view the best pictures obtainable. We extend to you an invitation to visit our park where you will be entertained with athletic sports. We take time during the strenuous bustle and activity to eat occasionally and we invite you to patronize our large and first class hotels, restaurants and boarding houses where you will be furnished the best food the market affords. If you have any surplus change that is too heavy to carry around in your pocket we have two large and perfectly safe banks who will gladly receive your deposit or extend any other accommodation consistent with good sound banking.

In fact call on us for any favor and we will do our utmost to supply your every need and should you unfortunately get in the way of any of our numerous 'jitney busses' we will tenderly convey you to our new, fine hospital, just completed at a cost of \$40,000 where your injuries will be treated while you wait.

Logan Ten Years Hence—Or a Peep Into the Future

My—but can this be Logan? We stand in the cupulo of the magnificent stone court house and gaze up Island Creek and as far as the eye can reach we see numerous buildings of all descriptions and we are told that they too extend up Main Island Creek, we turn and gaze up Dingess Run and we find the same, while we are informed that all the way up the Guyan the buildings are too numerous to count. We look toward Huntington and find that the town has extended down the river. While all the vacant lots that formerly specked the town are all now covered with handsome and elegant homes. On every hand we find new coal operations and the hum of machinery dulls the sound of the hustle and bustle of the street traffic below. Wires leading from the large and powerful electric station situated

on the bank of the river cover the county like giant cobwebs, carrying to various points the giant current for lighting and operating purposes, coal trains loaded to capacity are moving west while empty cars are coming east on the double track road of the C. & O. Electric cars are passing and branching off up into the hollows transporting their load of passengers and freight to all the operations while those that desire are accommodated by motor vehicles over the fine macadamized roads leading in all directions but in the end pointing the way back to Logan, the hub of all this activity. We look down to where the C. & O. formerly had a coop called a station and we find a large, magnificent passenger station in keeping with the balance of the town, hear that the former little ramshackle affair called the water system has given way to the march of progress, and we learn that a short distance back in the mountain Logan has an enormous storage dam from which her people are supplied with water from the pure mountain streams, and the water pressure is sufficient for all purposes. We look below and we find the streets patrolled by uniformed police, we see the Logan band pass by playing patriotic airs, the 'newsies' are crying aloud the latest news that has been flashed over the wires and published in an extra edition of the daily paper, the mail is being delivered to the doors of all the citizens by uniformed carriers at the expense of Uncle Sam, many of the large number of visitors to the city are taking the cars of the incline railway for a trip to the beautiful fraternal home that crowns the crest of the reservoir mountain, while listen—down in the street at full speed comes the organized fire department in charge of the very latest fire fighting apparatus. Surely this is 'Miracle Land.'

'Tis said that Holden and Omar are only suburbs, while Craneco is clamoring for annexation.

What? Yes—why—sure climbing to the cupulo of the court house and enjoying the balmy breezes of pure mountain air, shaded from the rays of the noon-day sun

I fell asleep and being espied by the janitor, who being afraid my presence would molest the workings of the town clock has climbed up here and shaking me from my pleasant day-dream has invited me to plant my cute little 'tootsies' on terra firma. Some dream, believe me.

Correction on the Coming of the C. & O. Railroad.

The first train to reach Logan came in on the 9th day of September, 1904, being a local freight, consisting of engine No. 174 and four cars, containing two cars of feed, one care of household goods and one car of coal.

Neal Bishop was the man at the throttle while C. J. Southworth was the conductor in charge.

Miscellaneous

Popuation of Logan

The census figures of Logan were not obtainable for the last federal census taken in 1910 but a conservative estimate places the population at that time at 3,000. A conservative estimate of the population at the present time places the figures at 5,000. Of course, when any of 'us' Loganites are away from home, at Huntington, or Charleston, we are prone to boast of our population of ten or twelve thousand, but when at home we must come down to bed-rock facts and we feel safe in saying that we have a population of over five thousand.

We expect these figures to rise rapidly from the fact that at the last session of the legislature Senator England, of Logan, had a bill introduced providing for the removal of the state capitol from Charleston to Logan.

In addition to this we would not be surprised to see the corporate limits of our city extended any day to such proportions as to take in Barboursville, Huntington, Kenova and other suburbs, while we realize that Charleston is

too far away from Logan and Omar to ever amount to much.

William Anderson Dingess, born on the 30th day of October, 1806, on the point across the Guyandotte river opposite the passenger station, bore the proud distinction of being the first white child born in Logan county. Mr. Dingess died December 13, 1893, in his 88th year.

Ben Cary built the first jail ever to be erected in Logan county.

Extract from an issue of the Logan Banner dated March 18, 1896: "Aracomo has five general stores, seven hotels, one newspaper, two churches, one school building, one livery stable, three blacksmith shops, one photographer, one jeweler, two shoe shops, six carpenters, two stone masons, three surveyors, four ministers, six physicians, eleven attorneys, one job printing establishment, one drug store, five teamsters, no saloons, some of the finest buildings in the state, cheap town lots, healthy climate, plenty of water, and the best people in the world. Come and locate with us." While we have outgrown the first part of the above story we can heartily commend to the reader the last part of the article as applying to the town at present, with the exception of the 'cheap town lots' for space is so scarce here that town lots now are very valuable. However we are proud to know that we had the progressive spirit and 'boosters' in our midst twenty years ago. That same spirit abides with us yet.

In an old dusty volume found in the office of the county clerk, being the records of the surveyor, we found an entry as follows: "Surveyed for the county of Logan, two acres of land for the the public square, by order of the court. Completed June 9, 1825. James Jenks, John B. Chapman, Chainmen; Francis R. Pinnel, S. L. C. r

In addition to the many other things of which Logan is proud to boast is the fact that this is the home of Mrs.

Elizabeth Hatfield, mother of the present governor of the state. "Mother" Hatfield" as she is lovingly called by a host of friends is a woman of lovely traits of character and we are proud to claim her as one of our citizens.

Logan gains more prominence through the fact that this is the home of Hon. E. T. England, Republican nominee for the office of Attorney General, in the coming fall election. On account of the state being considered strongly republican politically it is a pretty safe bet that Mr. England will be the next Attorney General.

On visiting the cemetery the writer came to the grave of Hon. H. C. Ragland, who was at one time a practicing attorney of Logan, and during the time of his residence here compiled a history of Logan county. It was from this history, which by the way was never published in book form, that the writer secured much of the information contained in this work, regarding the early period of the town. We found upon his tombstone the following unique inscription, which was dictated by Mr. Ragland himself, and the stone made before his death: "Henry Clay Ragland, born in Goochland county, Virginia, May 7, 1844, died May 1, 1911; believing in equal rights to all men, both in church and state. He was a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics."

Correction on Public Schools of Logan.

In compiling our history of Logan schools we failed to mention a prominent figure in the early life of the high school in the person of W. I. Campbell, who was the man to first call a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of paving the way for the establishment of this school. Mr. Campbell was also the chief factor in the employment of W. W. Hall, as district school supervisor. In justice to Mr. Campbell we are making this correction and take pleasure in publishing

the printed call made and circulated by him at the time:
Dear Sir:

On Saturday, February 11th, a mass meeting of the taxpayers and citizens of Logan district will be held in the court house at Logan to discuss the question of establishing a district high school and of providing for district supervision of schools. The state supervisor of high schools will be present and will discuss the advantages of high schools and district supervision.

No more important project has ever been undertaken in Logan district than this movement for better schools. Many of our young people are growing to manhood and womanhood without an opportunity to obtain the training and preparation for life that the present day demands, and that other communities are providing. The few who do obtain such preparation are compelled to go to other parts of the state or to other states and in doing so are at great expense. Families have moved away from this community and others have been prevented from coming to live among us, because of our lack of better and higher school advantages. We can not afford to allow this to continue. Logan and the region immediately around it has most promising prospects for the future because of its natural wealth. For the proper development of our wealth, however, we must be able to offer advantages that will induce men to bring their families and make their permanent home among us. The chief of such advantages is a good system of schools including a good four year high school. We can not afford to be behind other communities in this respect. In this and other states high schools are rapidly multiplying. A number of districts in West Virginia with far less taxable wealth than Logan district possesses, have established high schools and others are doing so.

In a district like ours a central district high school open without cost to all youth in the district who are ready for high school work, would best meet our needs. Such a

school located at Logan would be within easy reach of the entire district, and could be maintained on an annual levy so small that it would not be noticed by the tax payers of the district.

The high school and all of the elementary schools of the district should be placed in charge of a trained and capable superintendent so that our schools may be brought up to the standard of efficiency attained in a number of other districts that have made similar provision.

Let every tax payer in Logan district come to the court house at one o'clock on the afternoon of February 11th and participate in the consideration of this important subject.

W. I. CAMPBELL, Pres. Board of Education,
Logan, W. Va., Jan. 28, 1911. Logan District.

Another honor has just been recently tossed Logan way in the nomination of Hon. J. B. Wilkinson, our present circuit judge, by the Democrats in session at Parkersburg, on August 2, 1916, as a candidate for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the state of West Virginia. Should the Judge be elected to this position his elevation will meet with the approval of all of his friends and it is predicted that he will fill the position to the honor and satisfaction of the whole state.

While we do not doubt for a moment that a man would travel the entire distance around this terrestrial globe in order to win one of the Logan girls still it must be remembered that the young men of Logan are very popular as will be witnessed by the following article clipped from the daily paper of recent date:

COMES 2,000 MILES TO WED AT LOGAN

Colorado Girl Married to Logan Man—Groom Unable to
Leave Work—Bride Makes Two Thousand Mile
Trip From the Pacific Coast
Traveling two thousand miles from Union Colo., to Lo-

gan, West Va., Miss Dora Segelks, on Tuesday became the bride here of Frank L. Perry, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Perry, of Washington avenue, Huntington.

The couple met at Union several years ago when Perry was traveling in the west. As he was unable to leave his work at Logan, where he is general manager of the Western Union office, it was arranged for Miss Segelke to come to West Virginia.

The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Smith of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Perry will make their home in Logan.

History of Omar

The Magical City of the Guyan Valley

Along with the early pioneers that came and settled on the present site of Logan, came Barnabus Curry and Francis Browning. Curry settled near the present site of Barnabus while Browning settled near the present site of Chauncey. These settlements were made on the upper part of Main Island Creek and the mode of living was the same as followed by other pioneers of that day.

Thus the vast territory lying on the upper side of this creek remained practically a wilderness and was handed down by the fathers to their children and 'tis said that at one time nine thousand acres of this land was sold for fifty cents per acre.. In the later years some thirty-seven thousand acres came into the possession of Cole & Crane, large lumbermen of Cincinnati, and in 1913 this boundary was leased from them by the Main Island Creek Coal Company, an enormous corporation which had been promoted and organized by John Laing, formerly chief of the Department of Mines of West Virginia.

Founding of Omar

Could a person have fallen asleep in 1913 and continued in a "Rip Van Winkle" slumber until today, a period of

two years, and then awoke and gaze upon the little city of Omar as it stands today the writer believes that it would take more than the power of mere man to convince the sleeper that where Omar now stands was the same tract of land that was covered by a wilderness just two short years ago. In January, 1914, this gigantic corporation came into this wilderness and with the same decisive methods that characterize all vast undertakings of the present age, undertook to open and develop the coal beneath the surface of this vast tract of land. Evidently all plans had been carefully laid and fully matured before the first pick fell into the earth, for as hard as it is to believe, it is nevertheless a fact four months and twenty six days after the work was begun these people were shipping sixty-five railroad cars of coal daily. The sound of the hammer and saw that begun the construction of the town at this time has never been stilled, the vast opening being bored into the bowels of mother earth continues to this day, the facilities for loading the enormous quantities of coal that pour in one continuous stream from the under ground, are being erected as fast as human might and skill can construct them and it appears to the writer that the expansive desire of the company for better and larger development may never be satisfied. Can we believe that in this short space of time that this company has in operation today nine mines, running coal over five tipples, six other openings under development, employing at the present time 1,200 men and room for 1000 more, with the town of Mico under construction and another town three miles above Omar just beginning? Can we—but what's the use? The physical evidences of bigness are so impressively impressive, the gigantic undertaking so large to the human brain, the rapidity with which the undertakings are completed, the scenes of things being done and planned by these big men of obvious energy and ability, that there is little chance for doubts to persist.

Location of Omar

Omar, which derived its name from James Omar Cole, one of the original lessors, is situated on Main Island Creek at the junction of Pine Creek and lies ten miles south-east of the city of Logan.

The officials of the Main Island Creek Coal Company

Main Island Creek Coal Company is one of the largest operating coal companies in the Guyan Valley field today. The very task of promoting and organizing such an enormous corporation was a task for big men only and to such men fell the lot of organization.

John Laing, the president and promoter, has organized five operating companies in the state today and is the president of each. He is one of the best known mining men in the country, even in fields other than the one in which he is such a conspicuous figure. He is universally known as the former Chief of the Department of Mines of the State and has had long and varied experience in both the operative and administrative phases of the coal production and distribution. Mr. Laing was brought up with the coal industry and has the practical knowledge of mining while he has studied and mastered the technical knowledge of all phases of the industry. One trait of a big man is his ability to enlist the assistance and co-operation of other big men. No surprise, therefore, is expressed when we find affairs at Omar wholly in charge of A. J. Dalton, who qualifies in every way as a big man. Jack Dalton is a big man, mentally, morally and physically, confronted with a big task, but grappling with the big problem in a big way.

The work here is no dwarf's job but a big man's job and it fell upon his big shoulders, forming a part of a big physical frame of a big man, seeing nothing but big business methods and handling them in a big way. In fact a visit to Omar will stagger a big brain, bigger than the writer's with the awful bigness of big things being done. The truth of the matter is that the writer fears that we

Loganites are just a little envious and jealous of Omar and I fear we will have to look to our laurels lest we lose in the future the proud title of the metropolis of the Guyan Valley. Jack Dalton is a very busy man, yet he is never so busy that he can not be approached by any of his employees, in him they confide every care and find in his big heart—much larger than his body—room for all their confidence. The writer was impressed with the kindness and hospitality, so dear to the heart and--and--and stomach of the writer, of the man, who never permits the vast amount of daily business to worry or fret him in the least. Mr. Dalton has had approximately thirty-five years experience in all phases of the coal industry and through this extensive knowledge he is imminently fitted for the position which he holds.

Mr. O. O. Copper, the secretary and treasurer of the company is a financier of Hinton, W. Va. He is president of several of the large corporations of that part of the state and connected with many of the large institutions of Hinton and surrounding territory.

J. A. Kelly, superintendent and right hand man to Dalton, comes from the Norfolk & Western coal fields and fills his position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

R. F. Carson is consulting engineer, J. H. Steidel, resident engineer; James Montgomery, superintendent of mines; W. T. Jones, resident inspector; Thomas H. Brooks, store manager, and W. B. Crickner is chief bookkeeper.

Thns we find the affairs and destiny of the company in the hands of John Laing, president; A. J. Dalton, vice-president and general manager; O. O. Cooper, secretary and treasurer; John A. Kelly, superintendent, ably assisted by the men mentioned above and backed by a capital of \$1,000,000 the Main Island Creek Coal Company is fully able to handle any undertaking in which they may engage.

Coal and Method of Mining

The tract of 37,000 acres is leased from Cole & Crane of Cincinnati. Starting about 150 feet above water level at

one side of the property and dipping gradually northward to the opposite side where it must be reached by mine shafts, is a magnificent seam of coal varying in thickness from six to seven feet in the higher portions to seven and eight feet in the lower parts. Estimates place the total coal in this property at 275,400,000 tons. State geologists say it is formed by local combinations of seams which farther north are separated by many feet but here are parted by only a few inches of shale. Here in Logan county, however, the coal is distinctly different in character, being a very peculiar mixture of splint and gas layers. The splinty parts have enough of a certain kind of gas to make them ignite easily; hence the excellence of the domestic fuel from Omar. The seam yields enough gas coal to make it a splendid steam fuel.

For both domestic and steam purposes it is better to break the lumps into rather small pieces, to avoid loss of gases in smoke. But as the market, rightly or wrongly, calls for lump coal, the mines are equipped to load their product that way. At another mine of the company about two and a half miles down the creek from Omar, a foot of cannel coal is found at the bottom of the seam and this is loaded out separately.

The mine projects contemplate working on the panel system, with triple and quadruple main entries, double side and butt entries and rooms paneled off the butts. From the several openings made for the purpose of development, the working will be joined and then the progress as a unified whole. In the present mines the coal seam is fairly uniform at about seven feet thick, quite clean except for the three inches of shale which forms the parting between the upper and lower benches, at a height of thirty-eight inches from the bottom. The top and bottom is excellent so the general mining conditions are favorable.

Entries and breakthroughs are driven twelve feet wide. Rooms twenty feet wide are spaced on 60 feet centers, with

twenty-foot break-throughs at ninety-foot centers This leaves pillars forty by seventy feet to be drawn later by a suitable means of robbing.

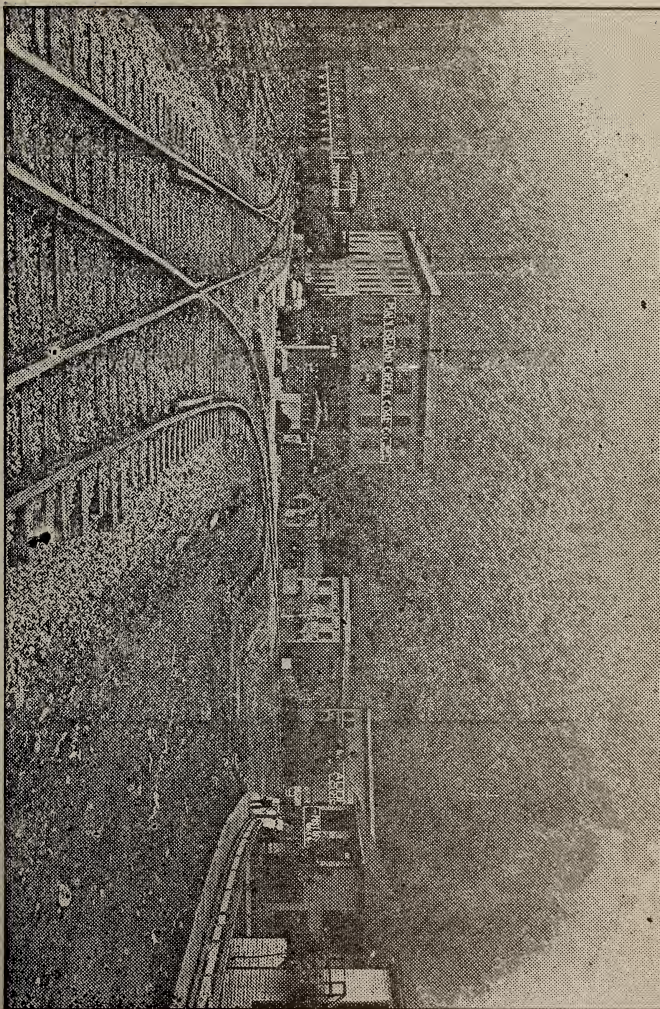
Gathering of the coal is done altogether by motors, the small five-ton gathering motors being used for haulage from the rooms while large thirteen ton haulage motors are used for transporting it to the tipples.

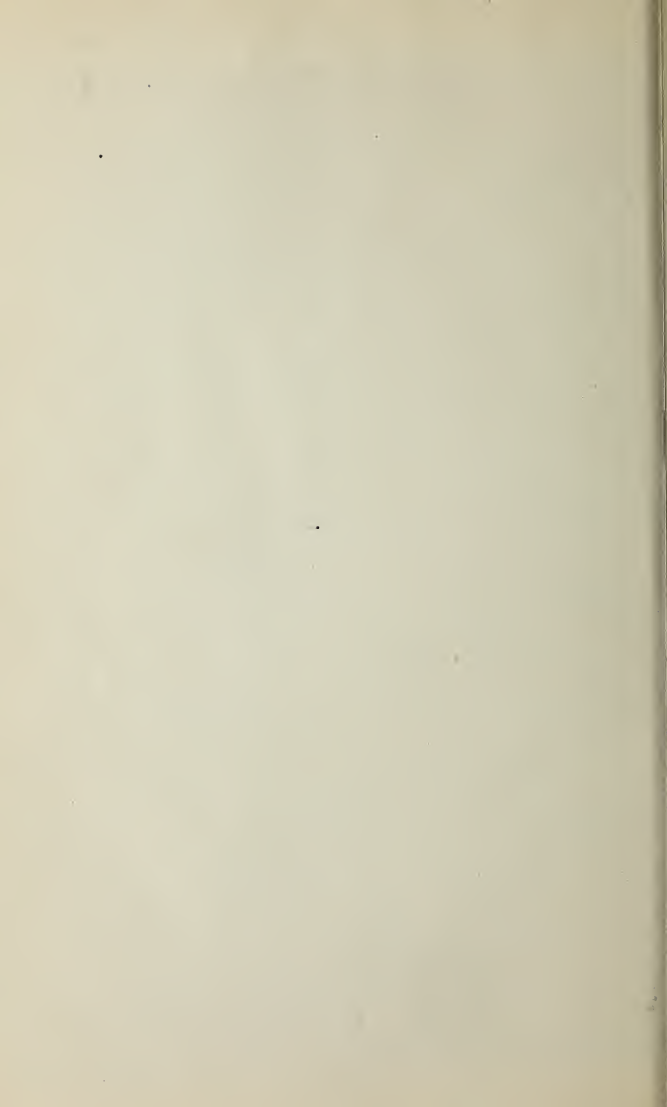
The coal is cut by means of several different kinds of electric machines, the straight face, turret, short wall and other kinds of machines have been used but exhaustive tests have proven that the straight face machine has given the best results and it is the intention of the management to install these machines in all of their new operations. By means of this machine, which cuts the coal in the center of the seam, the 'scrapping' which is so hard and dreaded by the miner, is eliminated. In fact any and all machinery that will tend in any way to eliminate the hardest part of the work for the men and will enable the management to produce the amount of coal is speedily purchased and installed. In all their machinery as well as any and all kinds of emplements used by the company, quality is always the cardinal requisite with them and the matter of price is of secondary consideration. This principle holds good throughout their entire development.

The tipples are constructed of steel, the equipment for handling, preparing and loading is of the highest class and most modern character and the five tipples now operating handle a daily output of 14,000 tons per day and the mines are running practically every working day in the year.

The Town of Omar

So much for the mining conditions. Now let us turn to the outside development and see what we shall see. Of course any historical sketch of Omar means a history of the Main Island Creek Coal Company for the lives of the two are inseparably linked. Co-incident with the development of the mines was the construction of the town begun. In





strong comparison with the methods followed by the early operators throughout the state this company began with the very first construction to erect buildings of the very best character. The homes for the miners were built of good lumber and for the most part these were plastered, well fenced and have running water in each of them. The very first store to go up was one of the largest and finest mine camp stores to be found in the state. Just as this building was completed and the enormous stock of goods moved in, it caught fire from some unknown cause and burned to the ground-entailing a loss of approximately \$75,000. Hardly had the embers grown cold before they were cleared away and immediately the work of rebuilding was commenced and four months from that date, December 29, 1914, the second store house was finished and ready for occupancy. This building is equipped with refrigeration equipment, electric elevator, a soda fountain, other features not found in the usual mine stores, while in the basement they have an ice making plant with a daily capacity of ten tons.

Water supply is carried to or into all houses from the general water system, which also furnishes fire protection. On the hillside above the power house is a steel tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, its elevation assuring pressure head for throwing a stream onto and over any building in head for throwing a stream onto and over tny building in the town. Two hose reel houses are located at advantageous points and there are four large chemical engines at other points.

There are school houses and churches, lodge rooms, and club houses, reading and rest rooms, barber shops and billiar parlors, refreshment rooms and bath houses for both white and colored. In fact, every convenience that human brain can conceive has been or will be installed by this company for the convenience and comfort of the employees of all races and nationalities. The management has erected large and handsome buildings and installed equipments rep-

resenting thousands of dollars from which they will not, nor do they expect to receive one cent in financial returns.

This same spirit of progress and liberality will be carried out at Mico and Little's Creek, the latest operations, and one item that was impressed upon the mind of the writer before reaching Omar was that while the town of Mico is now being constructed, right along with the building of the residences is a church being constructed, thus showing to the world that the Christian civilization is being carried along with the industrial development of the company

A few other things that may be mentioned that the company is doing for the benefit of the laborer are these: garbage disposal is taken care of by means of a steel tank wagon and collections are made daily, a model dairy has been installed with a wagon, containing an upto date sterilizing machine, making two deliveries a day, the management bought and planted 900 trees of various kinds which they placed over the town and along the streets, also \$300 worth of flowers were purchased and distributed to employees and prizes offered for the prettiest yard as well as the best garden, a model garage being built to accommodate seven automobiles the use of this to be free to employees who own machines for it must be remembered that miners have accumulated enough through the liberal pay that they receive to buy themselves a machines.

Many other charitable acts could be cited but to do so would lengthen our story, but we feel that two other things should be mentioned. A fine large base ball park was laid out and enclosed at a large expense which was individually borne by Jack Dalton and donated to the Athletic Association. Then in order to enjoy and properly celebrate the Fourth of July just passed the company had prepared an enormous free public dinner, and over five hundred chickens was just one item of the bill of fare. Suffice to say that

this dinner alone cost over \$500, all of which was borne by the company.

The bath house here is the finest thing of the kind ever seen by the writer. The entire floor of the building is given up to baths which will accomodate five hundred white bathers and three hundred and fifty colored. Each bather is furnished with an individual piece of soap and and a clean towel at each bath. The clothes are run up on chains to dry and each bundle of clothing hangs free of other clothing. This permits the clothes to ventilate and keeps them in a sanitary condition. The top floor of the bath house is given over to lodges, of which we have five represented here, being Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Eagles and Woodmen of the World.

The large auditorium building consists of the Young Men's Civic Association, while up stairs is a motion picture theatre with a seating capacity of over five hundred, showing each week-day night the very latest and best motion pictures, while at intervals films showing safety work in mines, first aid methods and mine rescue work are shown and explained by competent men. The Young Men's Civic Association, which plays such an important part in the life of the men of Omar is ably handled by R. A. Schutte.

The club house just across the railroad is a thing of beauty and will prove to be a joy forever. Enclosed in an acre of level ground, surrounded by a nice grassy lawn which is covered with ever blooming cannas and scarlet sage it presents a pleasing picture to the eye, while the building itself is comfortably arranged with thirty bed-rooms with a shower and tub bath on each floor. The spacious porch is enclosed by glass enabling the management to use it for dancing purposes in winter as well as summer.

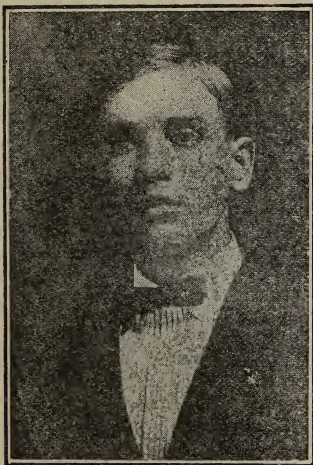
A house inspector is employed and empowered with the duties of visiting and seeing that no unsightly or unhealthy conditions are allowed to exist. All stagnant water and other moquito breeding conditions are oiled regularly. The

doctor's office and first aid stations are located in a central part of the town. This as well as all other points are connected with the mines by means of a telephone system. Each mine has its temporary first aid station furnished with the usual first aid remedies and pulmotor.

There is one mine rescue squad and four first aid teams which are drilled at stated intervals. Each of these teams have received training on one of the Government mine rescue cars and now are being drilled by competent persons.

Thus, like the night-blooming cirrous, which blooms forth in the night we find that Omar has bloomed forth in all its beauty and grandeur but unlike the cirrous it will not wither and die but remain with us always. The Main Island Creek Coal Company, through their enormous payroll have been the means of doing so much at Omar and through its vast and extensive development has proven to be one of the greatest factors in the development of the Guyan Valley field. The writer loves Logan, he loves its people for their spirit of brotherly love, for their hospitality and liberality, for their courtesy and for their sociability. We believe in Logan, we believe in her future, we believe in her vast resources, her great possibilities—yes more, her wonderful certainties and we have absolute faith in her future but should the Goddess of Fate ever decree that we should leave her then we would not wish for a better choice than to be cast in the little city of Omar—the magical model city of the Guyan Valley.

“Large oaks from little acorns grow,
Hitch your wagon to a star and watch little Omar go.”



JAMES W. BECKETT

Democratic Nominee for Assessor of
Logan County .

Respectfully solicits the support of all
the voters in the election to be held
on November 7, 1916.



JOHN CHAFIN

Democratic Nominee for the Office of
Prosecuting Attorney for the
County of Logan, W. Va.

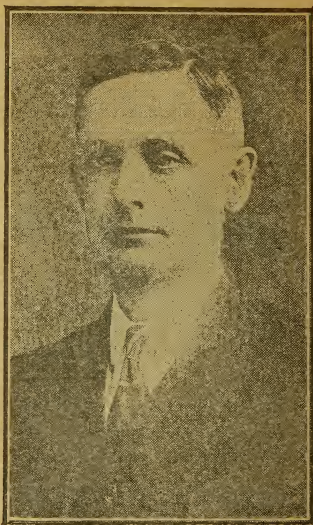
Solicits the support of all voters in
the election to be held on the 7th day
of November, 1916.



BUREN BROWNING

Republican Nominee for the Office of
Sheriff for Logan County

Respectfly solicits the support of all
the voters in the coming election to be
held on the 7th day of November, 1916



FRANK P. HURST

Democratic Nominee for Sheriff of
Logan County

Earnestly requests the support of all
the voters of the county in the elec-
tion to be held November 7, 1916.

A Historical Fact

Some time in the life of every man misfortune overtakes him and he suffers from sickness or accident.

In this day of preparedness it behooves every man to prepare for this loss of time.

Insure your health against loss of time through sickness or accident and while you are doing so obtain the best insurance in the land.

This is what I have to offer you. The best policy that can be obtained, issued by a sound company that has no equal in the matter of prompt and satisfactory adjustments of all claims namely, The National Casualty Co., of Detroit, Michigan.

Come in and let's talk the matter over.

LEE JUSTICE

DISTRICT MANAGER

National Casualty Co., Detroit, Mich
Office, Owl Restaurant, Phone 262

JUNIOR ORDER
OF
UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS

No. 64. of
Logan, West Va.

Lodge instituted in 1911. Meets every Thurs-
day night in the K. of P. Hall.
Visiting Juniors always welcome

CASH FULTON, Counsellor
JOHN LEE CHAMBERS, Vice Counsellor
SAM MORRIS, Financial Secretary
ED HICKS, Recorder
JESSE GARTIN, State Secretary
WILLIAM PRIDEMORE, Inside Sentinel
ELBERT HALE, Outside Sentinel
W. D. SIZEMORE, Warden
JAMES M. WIDENER, Chaplin

Present Membership of 65

THE FAIR

H. GHIZ, Prop.

Logan, - - - W. Va.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings
Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
Trunks, Suit Cases, Hand Bags, Carpets
and Rugs.

Our Building no Expense. We save you money.
214 Stratton Street. Phone, 43

Trade at the only cash store in
Logan, and laugh at the
high cost of
living, and live well

V. H. MAHONE

Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions,
and Groceries,

SHIPMENTS MADE PROMPTLY OUTSIDE OF TOWN

Phone, 31
503 Dingess st.

P. O. Box 917
Logan, W. Va.

Why you should immediately take a policy with the George Washington Life Insurance Company

1. BECAUSE it issues participating policies with premiums practically as low as those for non-participating policies of other companies, which means that you save as much from the very beginning an the average dividend amounts to.

In addition to the above, the policies, after the third year, will share in any surplus earned by them.

2. BECAUSE it issues policies clear and concise in their wording and not two-fold in meaning: liberal in their Cash and Loan Values, and containing many other attractive features in the interest of policy holders.

3. BECAUSE it deals honestly and promptly with its policy-holders as well as with all others.

4. BECAUSE the GEORGE WASHINGTON LIFE ranks high in the list of Life Insurance Companies as regards ratio of assets to liabilities by reason of policies in force.

J. L. Butcher, Gen. Agent
Holden, West Va.

C. C. Chambers, Sol. Agent
Office, Room 2, Guyan Valley Bank Bldg.
Logan, West Va.

**THE
STAR**



**SHOE
STORE**

J. F. Parkins, Prop.

FINE FOOTWEAR

Commenced Business April 1st-16'

OUR TRADE MARK, THE STAR, THE FIVE POINTS



Representing
Style
Fit
Quality
Comfort
Service

Our Business, SHOES
Our Policy, FAIRNESS
Our Aim, More BUSINESS

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Guyan Valley Bank,

Located at Logan, in the State of West Virginia, at the close
of business June 30th, 1916:

Organized November 22nd, 1899

(BANK FIRST BEGAN BUSINESS JANUARY 1, 1900.)

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$742,447.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	983.38
Stocks and Securities, including premiums.....	29,700.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	6,500.00
Due from Banks.....	199,262.54
Checks and other Cash Items.....	1,724.68
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank.....	32,206.22
Expense.....	6,408.55
TOTAL	\$1,019,232.38

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	100,000.00
Undivided Profit.....	23,349.73
DEPOSITS, VIZ :	
Subject to Check.....	\$640,125.14
Time Certificates.....	153,899.56
	<hr/> 794,024.70
Cashier's Checks.....	1,857.95
TOTAL	\$1,019,232.38

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, COUNTY OF LOGAN, TO-WIT:

I, L. G. BURNS, Cashier of the above named Bank, do
solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the
best of my knowledge and belief.

L. G. BURNS, CASHIER.

BRUCE McDONALD, R. L. SHREWSBURY, J. CARY ALDERSON,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of
June, 1916.

J. NED BRYAN, Notary Public.
My commission expires January 4th, 1926.

J. W. WELLS, TAILOR AND FURNISHER



Established business in Logan July 22nd 1908, in tailoring only. Today the most up-to-date store in Logan exclusive for men. Ready to wear Clothing, Shoes, Hats, in fact everything in men's needs in the tailoring line.

He manufactures the clothes right here in town. He is a practical tailor & cutter himself and has a number of very experienced employes also. He prepared to make you clothes on short notice for less money than could buy your suit from any agents, representing tailoring houses from

towns. Your business will always be appreciated by Wells.

He invites your personal inspection
when in Logan

J. W. Wells

Leading Tailor and Furnisher

YOU CAN GET

Toilet Articles

Cold Cream's

Hair Dressings

Hair Brushes

Clothee Biushes

Tooth Brushes

Fouhtain Syringes

Hot Water Bottles

Leather Goods of all Kinds

We Carry a Full Line of Patent Medicines

McDonald Drug Company

"The Leading Drug Store"

PHONE, 114.

Logan, W. Va.

ARACOMA LODGE, No. 274

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS
LOGAN, W. VA.

LODGE INSTITUTED IN 1905

Lodge meets every Saturday night in the
Odd Fellows Hall

Visiting Brothers Welcome

Kelson Ramsey, Noble Grand

John Early, Vice Grand

John G. Hicks, Secretary

F. H. Gillespie, Treasurer

Present Membership of 290

WARD ROCK LODGE, No. 902

Loyal Order of Moose

LOGAN, W. VA.

Lodge instituted in 1915

Lodge meets every Thursday night in the
Odd Fellows Hall

Visiting Moose always welcome

JOHN C. HICKS, Dictator
SID GARTIN, Vice Dictator
FRANK KITCHEN, Past Dictator
J. E. GARRETTSON, Prelate
JOHN GILLESPIE, Secretary
F. H. GILLESPIE, Treosurer
J. W. JAMESON, Sergeant at Arms
HENRY CAREY, Inner Guard
TED PERRY, Outer Guard

Present Membership of 285

THE SANITARY LUNCH ROOM

M. S. HERMAN, Mgr.

Opposite The Passenger Depot

You will find all the Refreshments you want.

Soft Drinks, Ice Cream, etc.

Meals prepared and served by the most sanitary methods.

Lunches served at all hours of the day or night.

Attractive Service

Singer Sewing Machines

"Are The Best"

M. ELKINS, Agent. 225 Stratton Street.

Logan, - - - West Virginia

**If you want a good, square meal
at a living price of 25c or a bed for
the night, then go to**

J. T. PERRY & SON'S

Restaurant

207 Coal Street.

Logan, W. Va.

GUYAN DRY CLEANING CO.

**Cleaning and Pressing for
Ladies and Gents**

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Prompt Delivery

Phone 258

Logan, W. Va.

Democratic Headquarters

FOR

LOGAN COUNTY

**Rooms 14 and 16, Buskirk
Building**

Main Street

**Come in when you please.
Stay as long as you like.**

Logan Chamber of Commerce

G. W. Gibbs, President.

M. A. Maxwell, Vice-Pres.

S. B. Browning, Secretary

Naaman Jackson, Treasurer

‘Always at Your Service’

W. E. Lanham Plumbing & Supply Co.

ESTABLISHED 1905

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING



Clark Jewell and Detroit Jewell Ranges
Wilson Heaters

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

316 Main St.

Phone 184

LOGAN, W. Va.

J. G. Hunter,
Proprietor

THE OWL RESTAURANT

211 Stratton St.,

Center of City

QUALITY QUANTITY QUICKLY
IS OUR MOTTO

EVERYTHING TO EAT EVERY HOUR OF
THE DAY, CALL ON US

TAXICAB SERVICE IN CONNECTION

Sober, Experienced and reliable drivers

If you are going and want to get there, then get
Hunter to take you. Prices at living
rates. You shall be
treated right.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL

Logan's Pioneer Hotel

Noted far and near for its old time hospitality so dear to the heart and stomach of the traveling public

The host was born and raised 'mid the blue grass of Kentucky and knows how to entertain his guests and also how to feed them in the good old home style, with wholesome food, the very best that the market affords.

You are invited, when in Logan to stop at the "Riverside" where you will be welcome. Rates are reasonable and service of the very best. Located on Dingess street, nearest hotel to the passenger station and close to the heart of the business section of the city.

J. F. STUMP, Manager

The RIVERSIDE Hotel



W. G. MOUNTS

Republican Nominee for the Office of
Justice of the Peace of Logan
District, Logan County, W. Va.

Respectfully solicits the support of
the voters and promises a "square
deal" to all the people if elected. El-
ection held November 7, 1916.



E. T. ENGLAND

Republican Nominee for Attorney
General of the State of
West Virginia.

Solicits the support of all voters in
the coming election to be held Novem-
ber 7, 1916.

The Bell Department Store is the latest store in Logan doing business in the retail line. In a new building with new furnishing and a brand new stock of the latest goods, direct from the market they offer the public everything new and up to date and the public every where will be quick to realize that

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT LOGAN'S MOST
ATTRACTIVE STORE



Everything to wear for everybody. Suits made to order, made to your MEASURE, and made to FIT.

This brand new store which expects to become an old established store in Logan will be open to the public on or about October 15th.

YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL

West Straton street.

LOGAN, W. VA.

Dr. J. I. STANLEY

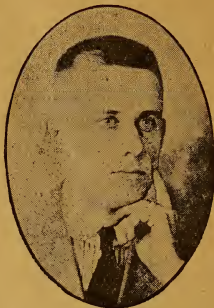
VETERINARY SURGEON

LOGAN, WEST VA.

Dr. J. I. Stanley, a veterinary surgeon, with 19 years of experience, has decided to locate in Logan county and will be here permanently with an office at the Riverside Hotel. Dr. Stanley has the distinction of being the only Veterinary in the county and will no doubt find a demand for his professional services.

Dr. Stanley will always be found at his place of business unless called out and will be glad to consult with persons interested in the health of stock. He is a man of professional ability and reliable. Now that the United States government is scattering broadcast over the land warning to stock owners it is well for all owners of stock to have them examined by a competent veterinary and have them inoculated against distemper, fever, strangles and other contagious diseases, as this is the only sure method of prevention.

Dr. Stanley is prepared to do this work and do it well. Call and see him.



O. J. DEEGAN

Republican Nominee for the Office of
Prosecuting Attorney For the
County of Logan, W. Va.

Respectfully requests the influence
and support of every voter in the
coming election to be held on the 7th
day of November, 1916.

Quite out of the ordinary retail establishments to be found in a city of the size of Logan, is the Logan Art Store, located across the street from the front of the court house.

The writer visited this establishment a few days ago and after a personal inspection he came away very enthusiastic over this neat and attractive business establishment to be found right here in our midst. This store handles a complete and attractive line of office supplies, school books pictures, chinaware, banners, pennants, music, musical instruments and everything found in an up-to-date art store in cities much larger than Logan. We were impressed with the systematic manner in which the business is conducted and the tasty manner in which the stock is arranged. Every effort has been made by the management to provide for the comfort and convenience of his patrons and on entering this store you will find on the left a writing table furnished with all necessary stationery which is placed there for the use and convenience of the public.

You may sit down here and rest and enjoy the sweet music which greets the ear from the fine line of pianos which are carried in stock by this firm.

The manager informed me that during the Christmas holidays that he would establish a branch post office in his store or in other words all packages would be carefully wrapped here, sealed and weighed, stamped and mailed and thereby save the customers all this worry and trouble of trying to do this in the holiday crowd at the post office. Now listen: While there I spied a letter to Santa Claus, asking Mr. Sowers if he might make this store his headquarters and right near I saw a copy of an answer to this letter stating that Mr. Santa Claus would be welcome and requested him to come on. Now Mr. Sowers may be angry at me for telling this secret but it was too good to keep. It is impossible in this short article to tell you all the good things to be found here but you are invited to call in and see for yourself for you will be welcomed whether or not you make a purchase. Don't forget the location.

THE LOGAN ART STORE, "The Gift Shop," Phone 174.

Report of Condition

First National Bank

At the close of business September 12, 1916.

ASSETS

Loans and discounts	\$484,684.59
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	13,058.00
Banking house furniture and fixtures	23,000.00
Stock owned in Federal reserve bank .	3,000.00
Cash and due from banks	92,696.00
	<hr/>
	\$628,940.11

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits earned...	57,639.48
National bank notes outstanding	12,500.00
Deposits	493,165.71
Due to banks	5,634.92
Bills payable	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$628,940.11

OFFICERS

Dr. S. B. Lawson, President.

Dr. W. F. Farley, Vice-President.

Naaman Jackson, Cashier.

G. W. Raike, Assistant Cashier.

Directors: Dr. W. F. Farley, Dr. S. B. Lawson,
Henry Mitchell, J. W. Hinchman, Naaman Jackson.

JOHN GHIZ

THE CHOICEST LINE OF TROPICAL FRUITS
ALWAYS ON HAND

The Best Vegetables Obtainable Sold by Me.
A full line of Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco.

Our line of Candies are of the Best Quality
A fine Soda Fountain at which is dispensed the best soft drinks, ice cream etc., to be found in town.

COME IN

JOHN M. PERRY

550 Straton Street,

Phone 50

Dealer in
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Fresh Country Produce and Garden Vegetables
The Best Goods the Market Affords

Quality and Quantity for Your Money is our Motto.
The best of fresh Meats always on hand. Let us supply your table wants and never worry about your meals. Auto delivery service to any part of the city



W. E. WHITE

Democratic Nominee for the Office of
Justice of the Peace for Logan
District, Logan County, W. Va.

Solicits the support of the voters at
the election to be held on the 7th day
of November, 1916.

Professional Cards

C. C. CHAMBERS

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

I. P. BAER

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

John Chafin Robt. Bland

CHAFIN & BLAND

Attorneys-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

E. H. Greene E. L. Hogsett

GREENE & HOGSETT

Attorneys-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

Ira, P. Hager G. G. Davis

HAGER & DAVIS

Attorneys-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

E. H. Butts O. J. Deegan

BUTTS & DEEGAN

Attorneys-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

E. T. ENGLAND

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

CHARLES AVIS

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

JAMES E. GREEVER

Attorney and Counsellor
At Law
Logan, West Va.

W.R.Lilly, R.L.Shrewsbury

Lilly & Shrewsbury
Attorneys-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

JOHN C. HICKS

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

W. C. LAWRENCE, JR.

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

J. S. MILLER

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

J. B. WILKINSON, JR.

Attorney-at-Law
Logan, West Va.

Drs. Gilkison & Petty

Dentists
Logan, West Va.

DR. J. M. BRADLEY

Dentist
Logan, West Va.

The PEOPLES' Store

Dr. Steel Building,

Logan, W. Va.

A big store with a big line of ready-to-wear garments from head to foot, for men, women and children. When in Logan we ask you to call in and compare our goods and prices. A part of your trade will be highly appreciated.

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Your money's worth or your money back.

Absolute Protection

Have D. C. Kirk, of this city, secure for you absolute protection in the

**MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY**

Of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Kirk is honest and stands by those who deal honestly with him. The Massachusetts Mutual has a record to be envied by any insurance company.

It's a Business Proposition

The photographs contained in this book made by

CARTER & CARTER

Studio over German Restaurant

Let us make your photo. We do portrait and commercial work. Amateur finishing done promptly
Open at all hours between 9:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Yes we make you 24 photos for 25 cents.

Geo. J. Beddow. J. B. McCorkle R. M. Wilson
City Engineer

Beddow, McCorkle & Wilson

Civil and Mining Engineers

Land, Railroad and mine surveys.
Examination and reports on coal properties.
Designs and construction of coal plants.

Office: Holland Bldg.

LOGAN, W. VA.

Logan Grocery Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Logan, West Virginia

A list of a few of the many good things exclusively distributed by us.

Powder,

Dynamite,

Seed,

Fruit Jars,

Paper Products,

Tobaccos,

Stationery,

School Supplies.

Counsellor Cigars,

Humes California Canned Fruits,

Sugar Loaf Canned Vegetables,

Corner Stone Flour,

Snow Drift,

Schroth's Meat and Lard,

Rose Cheese,

Logan Grocery Co.

Logan Grocery Co.

Meadow Gold Butter,

Kin Hee Coffee,

Deer Head Teas and Spices

Crispo Crackers,

Rumford Baking Powders

Luziod Paper,

Hebe Milk,

Roigs and Girard Cigars,

Trilby Soap,

Commander Dried Fruit,

Kanawha Brand Rice,

Clovernook Jams, Jellies, etc.

Lippincott's Apple Butter,

Rose Oats,

A complete and up-to-date cold storage plant for handling apples, potatoes, eggs, butter, sausage etc.

We pride ourselves on the quality of our goods and our aim is always to please and satisfy our customers Quick deliveries.

Logan Grocery Co.

THE HUB

OF LOGAN

A store of yesterday, today, and every day would like to impress upon you that **THE HUB STORE** carries a first class line of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishings, for every member of the family at prices within the reach of all.

In our tailoring department you can save \$5.00 to \$10.00 on a suit made to your measure. If it doesn't fit you don't pay.

Visit the Hub, you are welcome whether you buy or not.



TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

J. R. Godby. Pres.

H. C. Avis, Vice Pres,

G. R. Claypool, Sec. & Treas.

Guyan Supply Company

INCORPORATED

Logan, W. Va.

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Feed,

Flour,

Brick,

Lime,

Cement,

Sewer Pipe,

Builders' Supplies

Guyan Supply Company

Logan, West Varginia

DON'T WORRY

All your dread and worry of moving will disappear if you get

Chambers & Gayhart

to move you. We are prepared with a twelve foot moving van to move your household furniture without breakage or damage.

Strong and experienced men to handle all kinds of goods.

All kinds of hauling done by us at reasonable rates. We have the facilities. Give us a trial and be convinced.

DETROIT

Automatic Computing Scales

History: Made in Detroit. Over twenty years on the market. Over 175,000 in use. Endorsed by users everywhere.

Construction: The mechanism of these scales contains all of the best principles of automatic and computing scales such as agate bearings, high grade steel pivots, and hair line weight indicator. The mechanism is enclosed and protected against dirt, grease and damage from handling, thereby insuring accuracy as well as protection against giving of overweight. The figures indicating weight, price and value are large and clear so that customers may be waited upon quickly. When desired they can be equipped with electric flash-light attachment so that the scale may be illuminated automatically when the goods are placed upon the platform.

Operation: Automatic—which means that when the weight is placed upon the pan or platform, the cylinder turns indicating by means of a hair line the exact weight to the fraction of an ounce and the exact value to the fraction of a penny; a guarantee against the giving of overweight.

Line of Scales: Scales furnished for all lines of business; Grocers, Hardware, General Stores, Butchers, Fish Markets, Confectioners, and counter weighing purposes generally.

Capacity from 2 to 110 lbs. Liberal allowance for old scales
Sold for cash or on easy monthly payments,
Every scale guaranteed

Full particulars and information furnished upon application

Detroit Automatic Scale Company

Subsidiary of Computing Scale Co. of America

L. D. Butcher, Sales Agent
LOGAN, WEST VA.

Guyan Drug Co.

The Pioneer Druggists
of Logan County
Established in 1904

Agents for Rexall and Nyal Remedies, Eastman's Photographic Goods, Edison Phonographs and are leaders in the supply of fine leather goods Cut Glass, Pictures, etc.

We have the largest and finest Soda Fountain in the county and furnish the best Ice Cream and Coldest Sodas. An up-to-date Drug Store.

HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER

LARGE, LIGHT AIRY ROOMS

EVERYTHING MODERN AND SANITARY

ROOMS \$1.00

EUROPEAN PLAN

The Virginian

F. KIRSCHNER, MANAGER

LOGAN, W. VA.

BILLIARD PARLOR IN CONNECTION

One of the best parlors
to be found in the State
Our chief aim is to
satisfy our patrons.

Logan Hardware Co.

LOGAN, W. VA.

We carry at all times a very complete stock and line of general Hardware, Furniture and Building Supplies, as well as Mine and Mill supplies. We have made it a point to sell such articles as will give to the purchaser value received for the money invested. Should our price appear at times a little more than some so-called such articles are offered at by others we only ask that a fair and impartial comparison be made. We have found in nine out of ten cases this settles the question and we sell the goods.

We especially call attention to builders and those contemplating building that we can furnish from stock, with the exception of the lumber bill, everything needed for building your house and fitting you up for housekeeping from the cement and brick in the foundation to the household and kitchen furniture, rugs, curtains, etc.

If there is sufficient demand for an article in our line you will find that we have it. Our motto is "We've got it, will get it, or it isn't made"

Standard Clothing Co.

This store commenced business March 1, 1911 and deals in an exclusive line of Ladies' and Gent's furnishings, besides carrying the largest stock of Dry Goods and Notions in the city. The celebrated J. & K. Shoe for Ladies is carried by this store only, also Kabo Corsets, Hole-proof Hosiery for Men and Women. It's a by-word in country and town if you don't find at the "Standard" no use in trying. A square deal has been the motto of the management, and even the children know you get it here.

CHAS. QUINN, Manager

THIS BOOK

Will be on Sale at

The Guyan Drug Co.

McDonald Drug Co.

in Logan

Every Coal Company's Store in the
County, and at Hoffman's News
Stand in Huntington.

Buy a copy for your home then
secure a copy to send some
relative or friend

Price 50 cents

